MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES

For Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats.
"Goodyear" and "Dunlop" Tyres.
Alex. Ross & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 67.

783

No. 18,565. 號五十六百五千八萬一第 日二初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1917. 五禮拜 號六十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
784

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER,

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165

A. LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[525

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 "	to	10.00 "	"	10 "
10.00 "	to	11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to	5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 "	to	11.00 "	"	10 "
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 "	"	15 "
5.30 "	to	6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to	6.30 "	"	15 "
6.30 "	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Commodore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.
469

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.35		12.15	4.10			
SHEK LUNG .. dep.	9.40		11.10		1.40	5.35			
Shum Chun .. dep.	10.15	8.05	4.30	11.45	2.30	7.10	5.30	6.28	6.00
Sheung Shui .. dep.	—	9.12	4.27	11.52	—	—	5.37	6.31	6.07
Fanling .. dep.	—	9.18	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.40	6.34	6.11
Taipo Market .. dep.	—	8.35	4.53	12.06	—	—	5.49	6.43	6.18
Taipo .. dep.	—	8.33	4.58	12.11	—	—	5.53	6.45	6.21
Shatin .. dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.04	—	—
Yuenati .. dep.	—	8.50	5.18	12.30	—	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom .. dep.	—	9.02	5.33	12.43	—	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON .. arr.	11.05	9.08	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.50	6.23	7.10	6.45

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Lok Ferry leave .... H.K.	6.35	7.55	8.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.28	3.15	5.05	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	8.30	10.28	12.10	1.28	1.48	3.30	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom .. dep.	6.54	—	8.38	10.32	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati .... dep.	7.00	—	8.45	10.40	—	1.36	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin ..... dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.08	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo .. dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	—	5.50	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	—	2.05	2.25	—	5.54	5.27
Fanling .... dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.36
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	*	10.35	11.20	—	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.39
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	9.50	11.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.16	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.10	—	2.31	—	—	6.05	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	5.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Saturdays and Sundays only. Weds. and Sats. only. Weds. and Sats. Excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley Codes Used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	716 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	98 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	7,000 tons. No. 2	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.		560 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "		86 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	31 "		36 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vœux Road Central.
Tel. No. 209.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
783

COMPAÑIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.

VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS.,
945] AGENTS.

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1468. P. O. Box No. 689.
[827

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Jan. 30th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road
Telephone 141. 68

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.
[1281

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"GLENAMOY"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 21st Nov., 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st Nov., 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurances will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1287

S.S. "PORTHOS,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [2

S.S. "LOTUS,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 19th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [3

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAUGAHT
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONES ON EACH FLOOR
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone: No. 378
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
[22

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.
[139

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. BYLES.
[795

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENTS FOR SARITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAHAME & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN MCFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 4, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[558

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15, MOSQUITO HILL ROAD

63

INTIMATIONS.

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [26-5

Summit DRESS SHIRTS

embody in fabric and construction all the essential features of Dress Shirt Wear, and the man who is jealous of his appearance in this regard may confidently accept them as irreproachable in any company.

Another distinctive feature that adds much to the smart appearance of "Summit" Shirts is the flat setting cuffs, *i.e.*, the cuff opening is outside instead of underneath the wrist.

STOCKED WITH STIFF or SOFT PLEATED FRONTS.

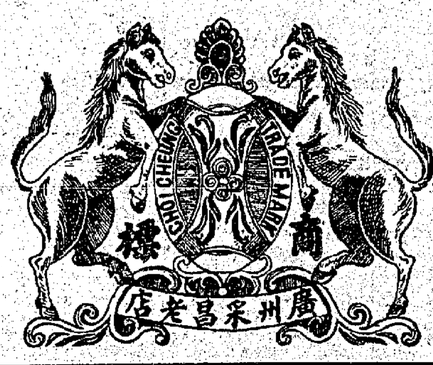
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[189



CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk threads of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years, and it is well-known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use, to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in TA TUNG STREET, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. V. A. ROZARIO & Co., the top floor of the MUTUAL STORE, Shakee Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

[1275

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1918.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... ... $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.

Friday, 30th Nov.:—

Heather Day.

THE TIGHTENING GRIP.

WHAT HAS BEFALLEN IN THREE YEARS.

[BY CAPT. R. AUSTIN FREEMAN.]

The little, or in some cases great, changes by which the aspect of our country has been so metamorphosed in the last year or two, are apt to be accepted by the unreflective as merely part of the condition of being at war, and left at that with no further enquiry or consideration. Their deeper significance is apt to escape notice and the portents which they shadow forth to pass unheeded. The great hotels turned into hospitals, the clubs transformed into barracks, the streets peopled with soldiers, the country roads thronged with supply trains: these seem to be part of the prevailing conditions and few trouble to look below the surface. And yet from all this calm and quiet activity there is a lesson to be learnt; a lesson which may help us to draw aside, if only a little, the veil that hides the future and perhaps may hearten us (if any need heartening) to brace ourselves up for the work that lies ahead.

Let us take a simple and apparently commonplace instance.

RUMOUR BUSY.

Some short time ago, a brief spell of leave enabled me to revisit my home after a somewhat prolonged absence. In that interval, Rumour—which in these days of censorship, has come into her own again—had been busy with stories of havoc and destruction; for it appeared that, on sundry occasions, strangers from on high had visited us and had distributed the usual kind of largess with more than the usual liberality. Whence, as the train entered the thoroughly raided area in which my home is situate, I began anxiously to look around for traces of the devastating activity.

Which of the old landmarks, I speculated, would have vanished for ever from my ken? Which of the old friends of my solitary rambles would greet me no more? Would it be the old wooden windmill on the rising ground above the marshes, that was said to have ground the village corn since the days of Queen Anne? Or the ancient inn that lurked by the high road as if still hopefully expectant of the tootling coach-horn with visitors for the coffee-room to follow? Or would it be the venerable almshouse, with its group of "Charity" in the gable? Or the grey, old village church?

The train crept on through the endless wayside stations, and still no traces of devastation revealed themselves. There was the old mill, twirling its arms as unconcernedly as though Count Zeppelin had never been born. There was the inn, slumbering on in its ruddy old age to the creak of the swinging sign-board. The almhouses stood unchanged, with glimpses of white-aproned inmates gossiping at the doors; and the church was intact to the very bars of the grid-iron on its weather-vane which marked its dedication to that "well-done" good and faithful servant of the Church, St. Lawrence. Nothing was gone. As for an occasional bomb-hole in a field or ditch, a burned hay-rick, or perchance a newly-made grave in church yard, or a heart-broken mother in some unseen cottage, they may or may not have been. The salient fact was that the country side was unchanged.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

And yet, was it? Was there no change since these distant, unrealisable days before the war? Nothing, indeed, appeared to have gone; but, still, was the place quite the same? Not, not quite. For something had come. Something ugly, disfiguring the landscape, but fraught with a deep significance. On all sides, in meadow and orchard and pasture-land, there had sprung up range after range of long, low sheds, daubed into flat congruity with their surroundings. And where the sheds were not, there had arisen countless skeleton shapes, which would be sheds to-morrow; and again, beyond these, upright posts of raw, new wood, tended by leisurely men, pipe in mouth and stolid of aspect. A day or two and those posts will have grown into skeleton shapes; a day or two more and they will be sheds; yet a few days more and there will issue from them the hum of labour: and then a quiet, steady stream of munitions will begin to flow forth coast-wards, across the channel (in spite of submarines), to the base; and thence "up the line" to ammunition column, battery and trench until at last they reach the enemy lines, bringing a message of death and retribution.

And as my eye roamed over the ever-increasing multitude of frankly hideous structures, there came to my mind the saying of Smid, the son of Troll, which he spake while yet the marks of Philammon's fingers were red upon his throat.

"Listen to me, my son! A coward grips sharply at first and lossens his hand after awhile, because his blood is soon hot and soon cold. A brave man's grip grows the firmer the longer he holds, because the spirit of Odin comes upon him."

Now Smid, the son of Troll, was a sound psychologist, even though his explanations were hardly equal to his facts; and the truth that he so picturesquely set forth is illustrated afresh by this universal eruption of sheds, so unlovely in themselves, so noble and glorious in their significance; signs and symbols, as they are of an unwavering courage and an unwavering courage and unchanging resolution.

So I reflected; and my thoughts went back some three years to those scattered bands of weary men, staggering across Flanders with the countless hosts of the Kaiser thundering in their rear. I thought of them falling back before the overwhelming multitudes, by day and by night; troopers and drivers dozing in the saddle, infantrymen plodding on with half-closed eyes, more automata, hardly conscious of anything but an incredible weariness; battered, harried and bewildered—but unbeaten; and even in that long, hurried retirement, never losing their hold on the gigantic foe.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN OFFICERS' ESCAPE.

"MONTE CRISTO'S" NEW EXPLOIT

The most daring of the long series of escapes from internment camps was made recently, when no fewer than 22 German officer prisoners—including Lieutenant Otto Thelen, the "Hun Monte Cristo."—disappeared through a tunnel from the camp at Kegworth, Nottingham, which is near the famous Donington Hall and is under the same commandant.

Most of the officers were dressed in German field-grey uniform. They included Captain von Müller, of the German cruiser *Emden*. Eight of the fugitives were recaptured within a few hours of their escape. One was caught eight miles away, two were seen by special constables lying fast asleep in a wood five miles from camp, and three, who had asked the way to the railway station, were stopped by the police as they approached Trent Bridge, Nottingham. Two others were arrested in Plumtree village, six miles from camp.

All the men were covered with mud and clay; some were in uniform, but others wore civilian clothes. The surprising thing was the quantity of the stuff they had brought away with them. Most of them had bundles containing nearly a hundredweight of food and clothing. One had a travelling rug and portmanteau. Others had sweaters, overcoats, caps, as well as tins of sardines, and meat, fish, cheese, cigarettes, bottles of tea, and matches. Each man had a detailed map, on which the routes to the coast were clearly marked.

The tunnel by which they escaped was 40 yards long, and started at one of the huts and passed under a private road. Its exit was discovered by a farm labourer while passing through a turnip field. Two cables which connect with the electric alarm had been cut. How the prisoners succeeded in carrying out the subterranean work without the knowledge of the guards on duty around the camp is a mystery.

One of the prisoners recaptured is Lieutenant Otto Thelen, who had already escaped three times from camp, while Lieutenant Lehmann, who was caught with him, had twice previously eluded his guards.

Thelen and Lehmann were the two men who made the astonishing escape from the Detention Barracks at Chelmsford in May last. They slept in cells on the same corridor, but four cells apart. They made dummy cardboard locks which they put on the outside of the cell doors in place of the real locks, which they removed. Dummy figures to deceive the sentry who paced the corridor were made of their bedclothes and some of their own clothes, and, to make the figures lying in bed more lifelike, they had shocks of hair taken from the mattresses.

They picked the corridor lock with a false key, and in the prison yard they also picked the lock of the iron gate leading to the chaplain's garden. By this way they got to the Chelmer River, but were later captured in a ditch.

Thelen is also an adept at tunnelling, for it was by means of a tunnel made with a poker and a garden trowel under the foundation of the outer wall that he and Lieutenant Keilback escaped from Donington Hall last year.

These same two prisoners also contrived to get away from Holyport Camp, Maidenhead. The *ruse* they adopted was for one to saw through the floor of a hut while the other played a mouth-organ to deaden the sound, but on that occasion the trick was discovered in time.

GEN. SUKHOMLINOFF.

In the course of the trial of General Sukhomlinoff two letters were read from Prince Andronikoff, an influential political adventurer, one of which, written on September 27th last to the ex-Tsaritza, says:—

"General Sukhomlinoff is the victim of his love for his wife, who spent money recklessly on dress and foreign travel and forced her husband to procure the necessary means. Although a faithful subject of his Emperor, he sells his conscience and is becoming a slave in order to gratify the whims of the woman he loves. His ministerial salery being insufficient, and his wife spending 150,000 roubles (£15,000) a year, he seeks means to increase his income, his conscience is becoming more and more elastic, and he does not refuse to accept bribes from contractors."

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

That was three years ago. What has befallen since? And what is the position now? The answer is given by these multitudes of sheds, slowly spreading out over the countryside. It comes from every town and village where women and girls, garbed in strange raiment, have stepped with cheerful nonchalance into the thinning ranks of labour; from every copse and hedgerow, above which peer the inconspicuous green tents; from the countless groups of hutments that the home traveller notes on every side; from teeming camps where, by day, armed multitudes train and manœuvre in trench and redoubt amidst the thunder of guns and bombs and the road of musketry from the ranges; whence by night issue interminable streams of men, tramping steadily station-wards with laughter and song, while envious comrades line the roadside and speed them on their way with valedictory cheers.

This, then, is the position. After three years of a war, entered into with the deepest reluctance, our nation is continuously developing its strength and carrying on the conflict on a scale which is increasingly great. The passage of time, the varying fortunes of the fray, even the inevitable reverses, have but one effect: the grip of Britain on her foe ever tightens; for, as Smid, the son of Troll, would say, "A brave man's grip grows the firmer the longer he holds."

"TOO BUSY" MOTHERS.

NO TIME FOR HOME.

"Mother says I can do anything I like so long as I don't worry her!" exclaimed a girl of eleven who had run to ask her mother's permission to go out to tea. "Having such a lot of war things to do makes mother very busy, you know!" she added in a wistful, half-apologetic tone of explanation. It made one think hard.

There are a lot of things for women to do in these days, it is true. But it is also true that there are a lot of women to do those things; and in looking around the thought will come that in some cases doers and actions have become wrongly connected. The war, with its multitudinous calls for workers, has created "too busy" mothers, and the latter may do far more harm to the coming generation than could ever result from all the "baby-killing customs" which have lately been pilloried at Infant Welfare exhibitions up and down the country.

"An', please God, keep daddy safe an' make the war over quick so that muvver won't be so awfully busy, 'cos we never hardly see her at all now!" was the recent petition of two small boys. Their mother happened to overhear the words as she entered the nursery, and she says she experienced the most terrible shame of her life as she realised their truth.

When her husband joined up she had drifted into doing war work—voluntary canteen work, helping at a munition girls' club, writing to lonely soldiers, visiting soldiers' dependents, and half a dozen other things, until the work dominated and filled every moment of her life. There was no time left for the children to whom she had hitherto been an ideal mother, and but for her unexpected nursery visit matters might have continued as they were. Now, however, that particular mother is trying to regain her old position with her boys, while war work of very diminished proportions occupies a place of lesser importance in her life.

* * * * *

It is no problem of class, affecting any one grade of women. "Too busy" mothers are to be found among all ranks of women. The mothers of to-day are all so busy with a number of things that it is easy to drift unawares. Some women have to earn wages, others choose to do so, others devote much time to voluntary service; and in the scant free time left to them it is easy to tell children to "do as they like"—to set aside their confidences with the curt assertion that "Mother is too busy to listen!" It is easy enough, but it means robbing both mother and child of part of life's sweetest heritage. Mothers who have no time to take a practical, personal interest in their children, and who are too busy to be their guide, philosopher, and friend, must not be surprised to find that their boys and girls are more or less strangers to them in later life.

It is false charity for a woman to be an inspiring member of a war charity committee or to write wonderful letters to a lonely soldier if by doing so she silences her own babies' tales of woe—if she lets her growing lads and lassies do practically as they please because she is "so fearfully busy there is no time to be bothered by them"! There are many women—lonely women—who can cheer lonely soldiers and serve on war committees, but there is no other woman on earth who can fulfil any mother's sacred duties to her own children.

The mothers whose images inspire the men Over There were never so full of outside work that they had no time for their boys. The saddest story of all the war to me is contained in this tiny incident. A mother reached a naval hospital too late to hear her boy's last words. He had been a middy—just a slip of a boy. The mother's anguish was terrible, but most terrible of all when she head the boy's pencilled message. . . . "I would not let them send . . . You are always so busy. . . . I did not want to bother you." H.M.K.N.

THE NEW EMBARGO.

NO FOOD FOR GERMANY.

The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—It is impossible of overestimate the importance of the new embargo. It has been ascertained that the United States urged Britain to take the step. The attitude of the United States is that only neutral countries are preventing the starving of the Germans into submission. No new arrangements for shipments to neutrals will be made except with the Allies' consent, and trade agreements will end. The United States will replace the supplies which the Allies now obtain from neutral countries. If the South American countries attempt to send food to Germany the United States will cut off their coal supply, which is essential.

LONDON.

The War Trade Department explains that the new order prohibiting export to Holland and Scandinavia does not totally prevent shipment under licence, but the continuance of licences must not be counted upon.

[The tenor of most of the current views on the subject points to a steady passage of American products through neutral countries adjacent to Germany into the hands of the enemy. "One reason why Germany has been able to hold out so miraculously," declares Isaac F. Marcosson, in an American paper, "is that she has been able to get foodstuffs and supplies through neutrals. Among the chief sellers have been the Scandinavian peoples. The rich Swedes are getting richer all the time, despite the fact," he adds, "that the poor Swedes are becoming poorer. The reason for this is that Sweden is straining her exports to Germany to the utmost, which is boosting the cost of living to a degree almost incredible."]

GERMANY RETALIATING.

It is reported that Germany is retaliating on the Allies' embargo, and has offered grain to the neutrals. Presumably the grain is from Roumania and Russia.

NEW MOTOR TO BEAT U-BOAT.

FORTY-ONE MILES AN HOUR.

Representatives of the United States, British, French, and Russian Governments have for some time been watching the performances of a fifty-three-foot motor boat equipped with a gasoline engine of new design invented by an American which promises to solve the problem of putting power enough in submarine chasers to make them cope in speed with the swiftest German submarines. The motor has a capacity of 400 horse-power, the highest of its type in the world, the inventor says, and in a run on the Sound on October 2nd it drove the boat at forty-one miles an hour (says the *New York Times*).

The inventor is C. D. Holmes, who designed the motor now widely used in the United States Life Saving Service. He started to work on the motor soon after the war began in Europe, with the aim of a design specially suited to the submarine chaser.

With this engine three times as much power can be placed in a submarine chaser in the same space, and at practically the same weight, as is possible with any engine in present use, according to the inventor, making possible a larger boat and an addition of from five to seven miles an hour in speed. At present, according to reports from Europe, the newest German submarines have a speed several miles an hour faster than submarine chasers, so that the addition of five miles in speed to the chasers would be a great advantage in the campaign against enemy submarines. Saving of space is also a prime item, as every foot available is needed for living room and ammunition. The new engine can also be adapted for air-planes and armoured tanks. Its smooth operation, with absence of vibration and steadiness, were noteworthy in the recent run.

The engine is of the twin six V-type, and is the first application of this design to this kind of motor. It weighs 3,400 pounds, is eight feet four inches long and three feet ten inches in height. The test boat is equipped with two of the engines.

"The use of the twin-six design, with its practical continuous impulse, reduces vibration to a minimum," said Mr. Holmes. "We have speed, but that has not been the chief aim, as there are other demands of equal importance. One is steadiness, an engine that will go all day and is not capable merely of short spurts. The need of this quality in hunting submarines is readily seen, as is also that of getting at the parts quickly if anything goes wrong. At 1,000 revolutions per minute this engine will turn off 300-horse power, without any strain whatever, and it can be speeded up to 1,400 revolutions, producing 400-horse power, with very little evidence of extra effort. We produce a horse-power to every nine pounds of engine, while the ratio of those now in use is about one to twenty."

The maximum speed of submarine chasers now in use in European waters is about 20 or 21 miles an hour, according to the figures given out by American manufacturers of the craft, while the surface speed of a submarine has been variously given as between 15 and 20 miles an hour. American-made chasers that were said to be capable of making 20 knots an hour were equipped with two gasoline engines of 250-horse-power each, and making 450 revolutions a minute. There has been much controversy over the seaworthiness of the chasers, although the speed has not been considered sufficient. Most of the chasers now used are 80 ft. in length.

SAILORS AND THE WAR.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is celebrating its centenary shortly, and in view of this event hopes to raise £250,000 for the further extension of its work. Founded in the days of Lord Nelson and with Admiral Gambier as its first president, the society has made the welfare of British seamen its first charge throughout the past hundred years. During the progress of the war the society's institutions in all parts of Great Britain and elsewhere have given shelter, food, and clothing to thousands of men. The crews of torpedoed ships are one of its first charges, and most grateful thanks have been received by the society from owners, officers and men. Relief is dispensed to hundreds of seamen or their dependents suffering through the war, and nearly one thousand sailors who are prisoners of war receive food parcels at a cost of more than £500 per week. Suitable literature is distributed to men of the Naval Auxiliary fleet, transports, mine-sweepers, patrol boats, lighthouses, etc. The society's King Edward VII. Nautical School has trained lads for the merchant service, and over 4,000 have received their Board of Trade certificates at the school. The centenary fund will enable this school to be extended. Centenary subscriptions may be sent to Sir Frederick Green, J.P., Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E. 14.

THE SCENT LIMIT.

Those who object to scent in public will read with interest the following extract from a new book, *Ivan Heald*:—"Have you noticed what a lot of women have taken to exceeding the scent limit lately—even in crowded places like theatres and concert halls? On Saturday night I sat only five rows of seats away from a woman who had evidently been half drowned in a river of Attar of Roses, and then brought round on musk, and honestly I hope she caught a chill by sitting in damp clothes. If this sort of thing continues I shall take to going to the theatre in a gas-helmet. It is really wonderful how women get these long-range effects, considering that now-a-days they have such a limited clothes surface to work on. Years ago women used shy little scents which used to take a man gently by the button-hole and ask him if he remembered the old farm at haytime and the day he tore his trousers trying to reach a sprig of honeysuckle for some girl. There is none of that sentimental twaddle about these new futurist scents. They get off the mark like a rocket, leap over three rows of stalls, grip a man by the throat, and shout their college yell at him. 'Gee! I'm musk. M.U.S.K. Musk. Rah, Rah, Rah! Some musk!'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FERRIES AND THE CARRIAGE OF MOTOR-CARS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Under the proposed Ferry Regulations published in last week's *Gazette* the successful tenderer will control the ferries between Victoria and Kowloon, west of the Star Ferry Line, for 15 years.

Regulation 17 provides that the licencee may charge 50 cents for every motor-bicycle, and 50 cents for every side-car, but he is not obliged to carry either unless he chooses (Regulation 18).

There is no provision for the carriage of motor-cars.

During the next 15 years it is probable that there will be a considerable demand for the carriage of motor-cars, bicycles, etc., across the harbour, and facilities for such traffic are essential for the development of the Colony.

It is, therefore, up to motorists to take this opportunity of impressing upon the Government the desirability of providing such facilities, if not at once in any event as soon as the new roads are completed.

Possibly, however, the patriotic and progressive Star Ferry Company will forestall the Government in this matter, and so earn the gratitude of the public.—Yours, etc.,

ROADSTER

TWO NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S OUTPUT IN 1917.

Yesterday morning the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., successfully launched from their yard at Kowloon two vessels similar to the s.s. *Prosper* and s.s. *Helikon* recently completed by them.

The new vessels were christened the *Prominent* and *Hermelin*, by Mrs. Sorensen and Miss Sorensen, respectively. Their principal dimensions and particulars are as follows:—Length overall, 280ft. 6ins.; length between perpendiculars, 270ft.; breadth moulded, 40ft.; and depth moulded, 21ft. 6ins.

The vessels are built to Lloyd's highest class and to Board of Trade requirements. The gross tonnage of each is approximately 2,170 tons, and the deadweight carrying capacity 3,000 tons on Lloyd's freeboard.

They are of the two-deck type with poop, bridge and top-gallant forecastle. To the upper deck there are four watertight bulkheads to boat deck, machinery space, and steam steering gear are provided amidships. There is a cellular bottom, all fore and aft, reserve feed under engine and dry tank under boilers. Six steam winches on the upper deck operate six derricks mounted on tables on two masts. There is also a steam winch on the poop deck.

Accommodation for passengers and officers is provided amidships, the cabins being fitted in modern style. The second class and compradore staff are berthed in the poop. The ships are electrically lit throughout, and the latest type of wireless is installed.

The machinery of each vessel consists of one set of triple-expansion engines of 1,300 indicated horse-power and two main boilers, 14ft. 3ins. diameter by 10ft. 6ins. long, with a working pressure of 180 lbs.

The auxiliary machinery comprises a separate centrifugal circulating pump, two Weir feed pumps and heaters, ballast, and general service pumps, and a Morrison evaporator capable of producing daily 15 tons of water.

The sea-going speed of the *Prominent* and *Hermelin* will be ten knots an hour.

By the end of December the Dock Co. will have launched over 20,000 tons of new shipping in 1917.

SHIPOWNERS' PROFITS

EFFECT ON PRICES EXAGGERATED.

The report of the London General Shipowner's Society insists that whether or not after the war a separate Government Department continues to deal with merchant shipping, it is of the utmost importance that conditions should be restored at the earliest possible date under which British shipowners should have the fullest liberty to manage their own business. One of the results of the extended requisitioning has been greatly to diminish the profits of shipowners. These profits had no doubt been large, but their effect upon prices has been greatly exaggerated. For instance, the freight to the United Kingdom on frozen meat is not responsible for more than a penny and on sugar for more than a half-penny per pound, while the greater part of the wheat has been carried at freights representing less than three farthings on the quartern loaf.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF FLOWER POTS.

For stealing a quantity of flower-pots from Mr. F. O. Shu'd, at No. 4, Hart Avenue, a coolie was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to six weeks' hard labour and four hours in the stocks.

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

A Chinese boy aged 16 pleaded guilty to stealing several pieces of clothing and sundry articles to the value of $6.50 from a Chinese woman at 416, Shanghai Street.

Defendant said he had a quarrel with his sister, with whom he was living, and was sent out of the house. He had no money, and therefore was forced to steal the articles mentioned in order to return to the ship where he was employed.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the defendant to ten strokes of the birch.

A TEMPORARY LOAN.

Two Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing seventeen singlets, valued at $17, from a shopkeeper in Shanghai Street, Yaumati.

It was stated that the defendants were the fokis of the prosecutor. They took the shirts to a pawnshop on Wednesday and were arrested.

Defendants stated they were short of money for the time being, and had to raise money to subscribe to some funds; that was the reason why they took the singlets. They had intended to redeem them as soon as they were in a position to do so.

The case was remanded.

AN OBSTINATE WOMAN.

A Chinese woman was charged with unlawfully damaging the deck-house of lighter No. 1216 to the extent of $40.

Defendant said the deck-house belonged to her and her husband.

Inspector Browne stated that the defendant and her husband were in charge of lighter No. 1216 of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Some time ago the defendant's husband and another man were charged with the larceny of ropes, blocks, etc., and were discharged by Mr. Wood. On Thursday, on instructions from the office, Mr. Edley, wharfinger of the Canton Wharf, paid off the crews of both lighters. The crew of the other lighter went away peacefully, but the defendant and husband became very nasty and gave a lot of trouble. They seized hold of a chopper and started to break up the deck-house. Mr. Edley ordered them to desist, but they refused. Finally the man was persuaded to stop, but the woman would not stop, and at last Mr. Edley had to call an Indian constable to arrest her.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

COOLIES' UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SACKS.

Two coolies were charged with the unlawful possession of 275 gunny sacks, valued at $100, reasonably suspected of having been stolen at Wing Lok Street.

A district watchman stated that he had been suspicious of the movements of both defendants for the past week or so, and yesterday he hid himself in a lane opposite the Douglas Wharf to watch them. He saw them taking a quantity of sacks from a sampan, which lay alongside the wharf, and put them on to a truck which stood at the entrance to the wharf, and drive away. He followed them to Wing Lok Street, and then asked them to whom the sacks belonged. They replied that the sacks belonged to a stranger who had ordered them to to be taken to him at Sai Woo Street. Witness found that the men were too much for him to tackle, so he had to use strategy to arrest them. He told them they had better go with him to the Central Police Station and give an account of the sacks, and promised that though the stuff might be detained he would see that they were not. They agreed to this plan, and when they arrived at the Station they were all arrested.

Defendants stated that they had been employed by a stranger to take the sacks from a sampan and deliver them to him at Sai Woo Street, where he would meet them. Naturally, being coolies and idling at the moment, they did not refuse the chance of earning a few cents.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of $10 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 87th Company R.G.A. found the task of pulling up 129 points on the last two games a little more than they could manage on Wednesday night, at the Soldiers' Club, and the 83rd Company qualified for the second round, winning by 91 points. Sergt. Ives and Sergt. Barker made brilliant efforts to save their side, the former winning his game by 104 and the latter putting up a splendid fight against a formidable opponent. Breaks of between 20 and 30 were common, especially in the last game, the best being a twenty-eight by Sergt. Barker. Scores:

83RD CO. R.G.A.		87TH CO. R.G.A.	
Gr. Hawley	140	Sgt. Ives	250
Gr. E. Lord	250	Sgt. Barker	184
Total Scores	1,311	Total Scores	1,220

VOLLEY BALL.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE *v.* ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

The final match in the Senior Division of the Volley Ball League will take place to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m., between Queen's College and St. Paul's College at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Bridges Street.

Professor Middleton Smith will present the shield to the winners at the close of the match.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. *v.* CRAIGENGOWER.

In this match, on the Club ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., the following will represent H.K.C.C.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Hollands, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, Lt.-Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, F. Sutton, H. H. Taylor and F. Syme Thomson.

UNIVERSITY *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following have been selected to represent the University in a league match against the Royal Engineers to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the Craigengower Cricket Club Ground:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), G. E. Marley, R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, F. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, G. Hall, Cheak Toon Lok, D. K. Samy, J. C. Thivy and V. Atienza.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. *v.* SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The following will represent Kowloon against South China Athletic on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday at 3 p.m.:—Jennings; Knight and Pasco; Van Langeberg, Abbas and Rasmussen; Taylor, Muskett, Moosdeen, Tatam, and Clemo. Reserves, Bond and Logan.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The Senior League competition for the Challenge Shield has commenced and two games have been played on the Queen's College Ground at Causeway Bay. St. Paul's beat Diocesan 3—1, and Queen's beat St. Stephen's 1—0. The present holders of the trophy are St. Joseph's, who have not yet played.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Queen's College	1	1	0	0	2
St. Paul's College	1	1	0	0	2
St. Joseph's College	0	0	0	0	0
St. Stephen's College	1	0	1	0	0
Diocesan School	1	0	1	0	0

The competition for the Junior Schools' Cup is taking the form this year of a knock-out competition and there are 10 schools represented. In the first round there were only two matches, the other six schools receiving a bye. The matches resulted in St. Joseph's defeating Yaumati 3—0, and Wantsai beating Queen's College 1—0.

The draw for the second round is:—St. Joseph's *v.* Diocesan; Ying Wah *v.* St. Stephen's; Sayingpun *v.* St. Paul's; and Ellis Kadoorie *v.* Wantsai.

CUTTING WOOD FROM GOVERNMENT LAND.

A Chinese woman was charged, on remand, with the unlawful possession of forty catties of pine-tree wood at No. 26, Pokfulam Village.

It was alleged that the defendant cut the wood from Government land without permission. Her defence was that she bought the wood from a Government contractor when it was newly cut, about three weeks ago. She kept it under her bed, and the dampness of the ground was probably the cause of the wood maintaining its fresh appearance.

Mr. Tutcher, Superintendent of the Forestry Department, deposed that after examining a piece of the wood found at defendant's house he came to the conclusion that it had been cut very recently—probably not more than two or three weeks. The wood might maintain the appearance of being freshly cut if it were allowed to remain in a damp place. He did not think that the wood had been bought from a Government contractor, as wood sold by them was always split up and dried, and not cut up in the same way as the wood found in the defendant's possession.

After hearing evidence the Magistrate said there was no doubt the defendant did buy some wood from the contractor, but the wood in respect of which she was charged was certainly not obtained in this way. Defendant was fined $10.

MILITARY SITUATION IN SWATOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GENERAL MOK'S PROSPECTS.

SWATOW, November 8th.

Matters warlike, as far as appearances go, are not developing speedily. A warlike vessel, said to belong to the Northern Squadron, has appeared in the harbour and is reported to have carried a freight of guns to be disposed of in the neighbourhood. That she has dared to enter into a land-locked harbour like Swatow indicates that the Northern and Southern Squadrons do not regard the differences between Swatow and Canton military leaders as amounting to a *casus belli*. Were it otherwise one cannot conceive of the Southern Squadron calmly looking on while her enemy was being reinforced with guns and ammunition.

Now that Hweichow's assistance is cut off from Swatow, the latter necessarily feels isolated. The Fukien troops promised to General Mok are, according to reports, hastening towards this district from three different Fukien depots. These respectively are: Tingchow, Changchowfoo and Liung-ngam. The Tingchow troops are reported as converging on Hin-nen, in the Kin-ying region of Kwangtung, where they are expected to arise with one of General Mok's brigades and to oppose Cantonese forces reported to be coming by way of the East river. The natives place considerable credence in this report, as merchant classes who can afford it, are clearing out of Hin-nen as quickly as possible. They expect that both opposing forces will meet in the immediate vicinity. A great deal will depend on the issue of this battle. We hear it frequently reported that the soldiers at present composing General Mok's forces are by no means in favour of their general's programme. The Fukien troops are not renowned for prowess, so that in the event of a battle at Hin-nen we are not very optimistic as to General Mok's outlook. If he should suffer defeat he will be forced back upon his base at Chao An (Chaochowfu). The troops from Changchowfu (Fukien) are reported to have arrived at Chao-an to the number of fifteen hundred.

Chao-an is a city of about two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, according to reports. The streets and houses are very densely packed together. As far as we can gather the people are not friendly disposed to General Mok and they are reported to be in a state of terror on the appearance in their midst of these Fukien troops. It is said that the merchants are putting up their shutters and business is not being done. Hope is expressed that Fukien soldiers are under strong discipline and that their good behaviour will soon dissipate the fears of the inhabitants. The city is walled but is not at all easily to defend against attack. General Mok, who is credited with being a good strategist, may have an opportunity ere long of putting his abilities to the test. As far as we hear, General Mok cannot rely upon very great assistance from Fukien. If he should find it necessary to withdraw from Chao-an he would likely fall back on Swatow. But Swatow is a hopeless place to defend, and we question if the General would risk a defence against superior forces. Of course, we are assuming that Canton will send ample forces to bring to reason this insubordinate Cantonese. If he should make good his case against Canton he will prove himself worthy of the high honour conferred on him by the Peking authorities. It was reported quite recently that the President had promoted him to the second highest military rank in the Republic.

We gather from other sources that Luk Wing-ting is anxious to send as many troops as he can spare to help Hunan to stave off the Northern peril in that Province and that he considers Mok's insubordination as of little consequence, and, therefore, does not favour diverting his troops to dispose of this side issue. As far as one can read the signs of the times the Peking policy of sending Northern troops into the Southern Provinces to overawe the inhabitants is not producing good results. It is having one direct effect at least—stiffening the backs of the Cantonese authorities against Peking. Our news is very general, as the movements of troops are kept as private as possible.

Although only 17, he had come to "join up," and was in the recruiting office answering some questions the sergeant was putting to him. "Look here, my man," said the sergeant, "are you willing to die for your country?" The recruit opened his eyes with astonishment. "No, sir," he replied, "I'm joining up to make a German die for his!"

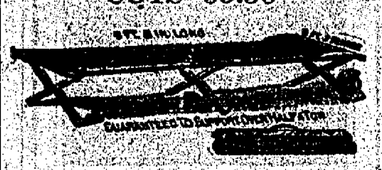
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE.

COTS $9.50



STOOLS $1.25

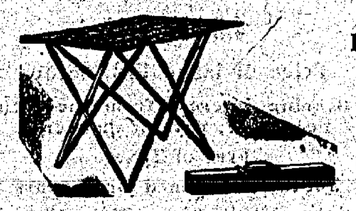
EASY TO FOLD.

RECLINING CHAIRS $6.50

LIGHT WASHSTANDS $3.50 AND HANDY.

WILL STAND HARD USAGE.

TABLES $10



CHAIRS $2.50

PORTABLE AND COMPACT.

ALSO COT TENTS, CARRYING SACKS, NETS, BLANKETS AND ALL REQUISITES FOR CAMP.

INSPECTION INVITED. 18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE EXCLUSIVE AND DIFFICULT ENGINEERING PROBLEMS.

SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[1189

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

OF

GEORGETTE CREPE NINONS, NETS, ETC.

FOR

EVENING GOWNS

Ready-made Evening Gowns, Coats, Flowers, etc.

Inspection Invited.

[69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"HEATHER DAY."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers, for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc, the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [1289

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RENTE PERPÉTUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road. [1290

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of the INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, carried on at No. 4, Post Office Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong has been assigned and transferred to THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, who will carry on Business at above address.

C. E. SEYBT,
Manager,
THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY.
[1284

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of November, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Society to confirm an alteration of the said Society's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 1st day of September, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 27th day of September, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Society's "Memorandum of Association with re- "spect to its objects be altered so as to "read as shown in the print signed for "the purpose of identification by the "Chairman of this Meeting."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, Knight, Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Society whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Society's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Society.
[1285

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock NOON on the 27th November, 1917, for the Supply of FRESH BEEF for the period 10th December, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. at the Headquarters' Offices. [1277

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20TH inst., at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC WORKS and composed of Three Members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "LABORATORIO BACTERIOLOGICO."

The Conditions of the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

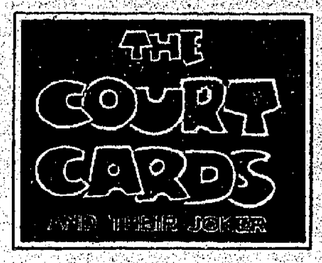
Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.
[1279

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

EDGAR WARWICK
announces
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE CELEBRATED



TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW ARE THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES FOR HEARING THIS UNIQUE COMBINATION.

Special Programme To-morrow Night consisting of the most popular items of the season.

[1220

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of issue Frs. 68.60

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

wher full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1262

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the—

LOCAL CHAIRMAN,
PENANG HARBOUR BOARD,
Penang. [1280

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawns, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1255

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate: included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it? [1008

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.

With Index, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to:—

In the case of Shares on the London Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thorner's Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1257

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,
and
IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration, and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258

JUST RECEIVED:

FURTHER SUPPLY OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

GRAÇA & CO.,
No 4, WINDHAM STREET.
Hongkong.
799

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1201

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morrison Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[98

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[300

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[1273

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in sending an expensive present home,

Post one of our

PEONY CALENDARS.

It will give more pleasure than many a gift costing 10 times its value.

PRICE **$3.75**

Packed in neat cardboard Box ready for Posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12

MARRIAGE.

HARDING—WANSTALL.—At H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on November 10th, and afterwards at Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, JAMES WILLIAM HARDING, to KATHLEEN MARJORIE, youngest daughter of the late Capt. B. Wanstall, and Mrs. Wanstall, Shanghai.

DEATH.

BOISSEZON.—Killed in action, in France, on September 30th, Sergt. GUSTAVE BOISSEZON, 6th Colonial Infantry Regiment, aged 25 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

VIS UNITA FORTIOR.

IN the report supplied by REUTER of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S recent speech in Paris it is impossible to discover any justification for the hostile criticisms in which some of the London papers have indulged. The *Times* and *Daily Mail*, for example, while admitting that the PRIME MINISTER was actuated by excellent motives question the wisdom of some of his remarks, and the *Daily News* goes so far as to accuse him of "an unparalleled crime by encouraging the enemy and depressing ourselves." There is certainly nothing in the version that has reached us by cable against which any such charge could fairly be made. The public have been so often assured that the initial advantages which the enemy possessed in the matter of men and machinery have disappeared that they have not unnaturally begun to ask why the Allies have not made greater progress. The answer has been furnished by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE with characteristic courage and candour. The weight of men, material, and *morale*, he admits, are on our side and "ought to have carried us much further along the road to victory than the point at present reached." Unfortunately, however, there has been "an absence of unity of direction in the war" on the side of the Allies, in striking contrast to the conditions obtaining in the opposite camp. This is a humiliating confession to make after more than three years' experience of the war. It is the more surprising in view of Mr. ASQUITH'S announcement in the House of Commons last year that the Allies had decided to co-ordinate their plans of campaign and that Ministers of the British Crown and of the French Republic would sit together in a Council in which, it was hoped, Italy and Russia would co-operate. "We have never yet passed," says Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, "from rhetoric into reality, or from speech into strategy," although he and some of his French colleagues have endeavoured "for years past" at committees and conferences to attain a supreme direction of the whole war. The stumbling-block has been, apparently, personal and sectional considerations. In other words, some of the nations forming the alliance have shown a disinclination to subordinate their own immediate aims to the success of the common enterprise. They have failed to grasp the fact that the only sure way of permanently realising their individual ambitions is completely to overthrow the Central Powers, and that this result cannot be achieved without co-ordinated effort. The triumph of our enemies in any direction releases their troops for service elsewhere and defeats the object of the blockade by opening up new sources of supply to sustain them in the struggle. Germany has given us a modern illustration of Æsop's fable about the bundle of sticks, and we have refused so far to pay any heed to the lesson. It was impossible to prevent the invasion of Belgium and the North of France, with their valuable deposits of coal and iron, but this excuse cannot be offered in the case of Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Roumania, Russia, and the north-east of Italy. Serbia was left to defend herself after three exhausting wars, and the Central European Powers thus obtained control of the largest copper-mine in Europe and of the railway to Turkey. Similarly, Roumania, after a hasty and ill-considered attempt to seize the territory for which she yearned, was left to oppose single-handed an overwhelming concentration of enemy forces, who soon overran the greater part of the Kingdom and replenished their depleted stocks of corn, cattle, and oil. Russia, owing to her own internal dissensions, is very much at the mercy of the enemy, who has long since recovered possession of the Galician oil-fields and appears now to be waiting merely in order to see what intrigue can accomplish. Italy is threatened with the loss of the entire territory of Venetia with its extensive sea-board. "The extent to which we can prevent the Italian defeat from developing into a catastrophe depends," says Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, "upon the promptitude and completeness of our break with the past." Already Franco-British aid in men and munitions is being hastened to the threatened front, and arrangements have been made between the three Powers for the creation of a Supreme Inter-Allied War Council to survey continuously the field of operations as a whole. This Council, which will meet at Versailles at least once a month, will be assisted by permanent military advisers and will review the general war plans drawn up by the competent military authorities with a view to ensuring their concordance. It will not have any executive power, the final decisions on matters of strategy and distribution in the movement of the various armies in the field remaining with the respective Governments. America and Russia will be invited to identify themselves with this new body. In this way it is hoped to make unity "a fact and not a fraud," and thus to hasten victory and avoid unnecessary sacrifice. If this consummation should be reached we shall yet have cause, in the words of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, "to bless the Italian disaster, for real unity could not have been secured without it."

The *Tenyo Maru*, which went aground at Yokohama, has been floated and towed to Yokosuka.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, President of the Canton Christian College, returned to Canton yesterday.

A fire was caused at a lard factory at Ma Tau Kok on Wednesday morning by fat dripping from some sausages that were being dried over the furnace. The damage is estimated at $1,000. The premises are insured in the Lam Tai Insurance Co. for $5,000.

It is reported that the Ningshin S. S. Co., Ltd. is the purchaser of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s str. *Tai-shan*.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine invites applications for the 4 per cent. French Loan (Rente Perpetuelle), which will shortly be open to public subscription at the issue price of 68.60 per cent.

The annual Inter-Company Challenge Shield competition for the various units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was won by "A" Co., (British), the Japanese Co. being second and the American Co., third.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Mok Kon Sang, $100; Mok Sham Nam, $25; Li Kam Chuen, $25.

The Parcel Post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali coa, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa and Zanzibar has been suspended.

News has been received of the death, in action, of Captain W. Foley, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foley, of Tientsin. The late Captain Foley was well-known in Tientsin. Though only 21 years of age he had twice been wounded in action previously.

The body of a Chinese cooke, aged 45 years, found by the Police in Victoria Harbour, alongside the Sze Yap Wharf, was conveyed to the Public Mortuary on Wednesday morning. The deceased, who apparently tried to board the s.s. *Tai Lee* while she was being moored to the Sze Yap Wharf, was crushed between the steamer and the wharf and fell into the water.

The remains of Messrs. Blackhead's Soap Works, comprising two corrugated galvanised iron sheds, with steel frames, at Shaukiwan, were sold by auction at Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale rooms yesterday morning. There was a large attendance and the bidding, which started at $8,000, rose quickly until $12,000 was reached. Eventually the property was knocked down for $12,800 to Mr. M. S. Northcote, who was bidding for the Hongkong Land Reclamation Company.

We understand that, as a result of vigorous representations by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, important modifications have been made in regard to the training camp of the local Defence Corps. Any member who can show that it is impossible for him to leave Hongkong before the midday train on Saturday, will be allowed to count the afternoon, night and following day as two full days' attendance, and four such week-ends as the full term. Moreover, the proposal to proclaim two additional public holidays in December for the purpose of facilitating attendance is said to have been abandoned. As one of these holidays was to have been on December 1st, the second day of St. Andrew's Fair, this decision will give especial satisfaction to the Scottish community.

COMPLETION OF TYTAM TUK WATERWORKS.

A memorial stone to mark the completion of the large new dam and contingent works will be laid by His Excellency the Governor at Tytam Tuk on Saturday, December 22nd.

The ceremony is intended to take place in the afternoon, and the Government will, if possible, make arrangements to enable the public to attend it. The public will be notified later as to what arrangements have been made.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 p.m., Nov. 14th.

Warning. The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

JACK AND JILL.

The complaint that Jack may not meet his Jill, and that we must have a national agency for bringing the sexes together, is a far-fetched idea. But such difficulties as exist may be instantly remedied, so far as Scotland is concerned (says the *Daily Chronicle*), by the calling into force of an old Act of the thirteenth century, which ordained that "ilka maiden ladye of baith highe and lowe estait shall have liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuses to tak hir till be his wyfe, he sall be mulctit in ye sume of one hundredth pundis or less, as his estait mai be." Only the man already betrothed escaped.

THE WAR.

BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH CAUSES SENSATION.

MORE HOPEFUL NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

KERENSKY AND KORNILOFF IN POWER.

FALL OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRIME MINISTER'S PARIS SPEECH.

CREATES TREMENDOUS SENSATION.

LONDON, November 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George's Paris speech has created a tremendous sensation. The House of Commons was taken by surprise and is disposed to be critical. The speech is interpreted in some quarters as betokening a desire by the Prime Minister to interfere with the military leaders; hence it is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will make an explanation correcting this impression

Much interest is displayed in Mr. Asquith's attitude, but the latter's friends declare that at present he is not seeking the Premiership.

STRONG PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Daily Telegraph* refers to the political atmosphere of suspicion, and denounces the attempt which it alleges is being made to bring down the Lloyd George Administration.

The *Morning Post* says that a study of the speech confirms the worst fears that Mr. Lloyd George really intends his Political Council to direct Allied strategy, and warns Mr. Lloyd George that he will have a spill if he interferes with General Sir William Robertson and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The *Daily Chronicle* Lobbyist learns authoritatively that the speech was not actuated by hostility to General Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig.

The comment of the *Daily News* is in the strongest language and denounces "the unparalleled crime of encouraging the enemy and depressing ourselves by the shameful slur on the dead in the travesty of the battle of the Somme." The journal declares that Mr. Lloyd George, having disposed of his political rivals, proposes to make himself Military Dictator. The *Daily News'* Lobbyist says it is difficult to ignore the long current reports of controversies between Mr. Lloyd George and General Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig. He says there were rumours yesterday that the members of the Army Council had sent in their resignations.

The papers publish a letter from Major Philip Sassoon, Sir Douglas Haig's private secretary, to the Mayor of Folkestone, exhorting the people of England to refuse to be diverted from the steady and relentless progress of the British armies in Flanders, which is the outstanding feature of the war, declaring that nothing the enemy can do on other fronts can prevent his ultimate defeat.

The *Daily Mail* says that the speech is bold and candid, but there were many passages a Prime Minister should have suppressed because of the lack of wisdom in representing an opinion and not a fact.

The *Times* says that Mr. Lloyd George's object is absolutely sound, but not his review of past events, especially his unfortunate suggestion that all the past efforts of the Allies were unwise or wasted.

FRENCH PRESS FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, November 14th.

From a mass of comment in the French Press on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, mostly favourable, there emerges one definite note, which is, that unity of command is what is mainly needful.

THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL.

MR. ASQUITH ASKS QUESTIONS.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, amid cheers, asked what were the functions of the proposed Inter-Allied Council, particularly of its Military Staff, and whether it was proposed that the Council should have power to interfere with and over-ride the opinions of the General Staff at home or the Commander-in-Chief on the field on matters of strategy: Whether the Military Staff of the Council would have its own Intelligence and Operations Departments; Whether the ultimate decision regarding the distribution and movement of the armies would rest with the Council or the Governments represented thereon; and, Whether there would be an opportunity to discuss the proposed arrangements and Mr. Lloyd's statements at Paris in connection therewith.

PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, proceeded to read the terms of the Franco-Italian-British Agreement creating the Allies' Supreme War Council. The first clause states that the Council will be composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each Great Power whose armies are fighting on the Western Front. The extension of the Council's scope to other fronts is reserved for discussion with a Great Power concerned. The second clause says that the Council's mission is to watch over the general conduct of the war, to prepare recommendations for Government decision and to keep itself informed of their execution and report thereon to their respective Governments. The General Staff and Military Commands of the Armies of each Power remain responsible to their respective Governments, while general war plans drawn up by competent military authorities are to be submitted to the Supreme War Council, which, under the authority of the Government, ensures their concordance and submits any necessary changes. Each Power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative whose exclusive function is technically to advise the Council. The Military Representatives will receive from the Government and competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war. The Military Representatives will watch daily the situation of the Forces and the means of every sort of which the Allied and enemy armies dispose. The War Council will meet normally at Versailles at least once a month, but might meet at other agreed places according to circumstances. The Permanent Military Representatives and their staffs have been established at Versailles. From the foregoing it is clear that the Council will have no executive Power, and that final decisions on matters of strategy and distribution in the movement of the various armies in the field would rest with the Allied Government. Therefore, there would be no Operations Department attached to the Council. The Allies' object had been to establish a central body who would continuously survey the field of operations as a whole in the light of information derived from all fronts, by all Governments and Staffs, and co-ordinating plans prepared by the different General Staffs and, if necessary, making its own proposals for the better conduct of the war.

The Government proposed to set aside November 19th for a discussion of the subject and also for a discussion of the Paris speech.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KERENSKY ENTERS PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, November 14th.

The Swedish Agency learns from Haparanda that M. Kerensky has entered Petrograd and that the Majority troops have arrested him.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, November 14th.

Doubt exists regarding the significance of the message received from Stockholm reporting the arrest of M. Kerensky.

The word which was given as *arrested* actually reached Reuter's Agency as "arrousted."

Reuter's Agency has requested a repetition of the orginal message, which now reads as follows:—

"M. Kerensky has entered Petrograd, where the majority of the troops has joined him."

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF POSITION.

Reuter's Agency authoritatively learns that M. Kerensky now controls Petrograd.

Moscow is the headquarters of the Provisional Government.

THE COUNTRY IN SAFE HANDS.

The Leninists are holding out only in a small part of Petrograd. Otherwise, the whole of Russia is in the hands of the Provisional Government.

General Kaledin is the Dictator in Southern Russia.

The orders of the Provisional Government are being signed by M. Kerensky, General Korniloff, and General Kaledin.

The Allied Embassies are now in touch with M. Kerensky.

The Cossacks destroyed the Red Guard, which is the chief Leninist Regiment. The population of Petrograd is now tearing down the Leninist proclamations.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

LONDON, November 14th.

M. Painleve, the French Premier, in concluding his speech before the French Chamber (the first part of which appeared in yesterday's issue), referred to the immense American resources, and said that the Allied nations would soon be able to complete the armament of the new armies and simultaneously develop the aerial services. The German dream of defeating the Allies by the destruction of tonnage had vanished. There were difficult months ahead, but, he asked, who feared to face them now?

The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence, on a motion relying on the Government to assure complete unity of Allied diplomatic and military action on all fronts.

M. Painleve's subsequent demand for a postponement of the debate on the interpellations on judicial affairs till after the Inter-Allied Conference, led to great excitement, and it was defeated, although M. Painleve had made it a question of confidence.

FORCES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 14th.

The overthrow of the Ministry was directly due to M. Painleve's disinclination to afford a date before November 30th for interpellations on the Government's internal policy, particularly with regard to the scandals cabled previously. This resulted in such parties as the Extreme Left and Right joining the forces against the Government.

PROBABLE PREMIER.

The names of MM. Clemenceau, Viviani, Barthou and Pams have been mentioned for the Premiership.

FOREIGN POLICY NOT AT ISSUE.

All the newspapers lay stress on the fact that foreign policy is not at issue.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD FRENCH.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. A. Lynch, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had considered all the possibilities of the invasion of Britain and had every confidence in Lord French.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 14th.

During the week ending November 14th the Italian shipping arrivals were 384 and the sailings 333.

There was one vessel sunk, this being a sailing ship of over 100 tons.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS BRITISH POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states that the enemy yesterday afternoon attacked our positions on the high ground north of Passchendaele, but was completely repulsed

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, November 14th.

A *communique* states:—There is great reciprocal artillery firing on the right of the Meuse.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service carried out yesterday numerous patrols.

There were several engagements in which one enemy machine was destroyed and three driven down out of control.

We bombed Houtave aerodrome, directly hitting the sheds.

All our machines returned.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 14th.

A German wireless official message states:—We stormed snow-clad hill positions to the east of Asiago and armoured works on Monte Lisser.

We have captured Primolano and Feltre.

"PUPPETS OF FATE."

GERMANS WHO PREFERRED DEATH TO GERMANY.

"Being forced to choose between going to Germany and death I have chosen the latter."

These were the opening words of a letter written to a London coroner by Siegfried Franz Paul, 57, German, who died in hospital from the effects of vernonal poisoning. He, his wife, and their 10-year-old boy Conrad were found unconscious in bed at their flat at Dulverton Mansions, Holborn. They were removed to hospital, where the man died. He had received notice to leave the country, and been given a permit to travel, which included his wife and child.

The coroner read a remarkable letter which he had received from Paul. The letter began with the words quoted above, and continued:—

"It is impossible to go to Germany, a country with which, in spite of the fact that I was born there, I have no sympathy whatever.

"All my life I have been opposed to the military system, which has been a curse to the German people. I have no intention at this late date to change my views or run the risk of having to support, in however small a manner, a system which I detest and abhor.

"If my wife could have found work I would have left her behind, and trusted my boy to her care; we have found her nationality an apparently insurmountable bar to finding work, and as I cannot leave her any money, and she is equally opposed to Germany, she has decided to share my fate.

"Our boy will, of course, accompany us. We both hold that our duty to him compels us to take him with us.

"To save you trouble I may add we have taken an overdose of veronal.—Yours very truly,

S. F. PAUL."

The following postscript was added:—

"I think it well to state that only a few shillings will be found in money, but that must not be taken as evidence that want of money has driven us to take this step. For the last 12 months I have had practically constant literary work which is quite sufficient to enable me to keep my family and myself. I am sure of a continuance of this work, and could have faced the future were it not for the fact that I am ordered to leave the country. This being impossible, the rest follows."

A tragic letter from Mrs. Paul to a neighbour was also read: "Nothing prevents me from going with Freddy to my own mamma but my loyal feelings for England and my sincere disgust and hatred of the German Government and all the beastly people who do these horrible things. If mamma lived in any other country I would go to her at once. So it is, after all, best that we all three of us go to sleep. I am always so very tired, and I have prayed, you don't know how hard, even in the good times when hubby had the books to translate and we had no trouble. I always prayed and thanked Him gratefully for all His kindness. But I am afraid that even God won't have anything to do with Germans. . . . I know that in my next life I will doubtless have to suffer for the wrong I am about to commit, but . . . we are just puppets of fate."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

TO OPPOSE THE SWATOW ARMY.

PEKING, November 15th.

Li Hoo-chi, the Tuchun of Fukien, has sent an army to Swatow and has urged Liangsi, Hunan and Kingchow to render help to Mak King-yu.

SENATE'S NEW CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Senate was held yesterday for the purpose of electing a Chairman. Wang Yi-tong was elected.

YUNNAN TO DECLARE "INDEPENDENCE."

It is reported that the Yunnan military officers will declare their "independence" against Tang Chi-yao.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 15th.

PROPOSED LOAN.

Owing to the present condition of the Provincial Treasury a certain high official has applied to the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for a loan of 600,000 Yen, for a term of 3 years, on the security of the Telephone Co. It is provided that all apparatus for telephones shall be purchased from this firm in future.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

It is proposed to establish a military regime in Wuchow similar to that which existed in Shui Hing last year. General Luk Wing-ting is the head and will have under his control the military affairs of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan.

It is understood that Chan Ping-kwan, ex-Tuchun of Kwangtung, will be transferred to Kwangsi as Tuchun. The previous proposal that Chan should lead troops against Swatow or Hunan has not been adopted.

THE TUCHUN'S DEPARTURE.

The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has decided to go to Wuchow to see General Luk. Chan left yesterday evening by the gunboat *Kwongtung*. He is expected to return in about a week. Meanwhile his duties have been undertaken by Mok Wing-son, Lam Fu, and Chan Kwan-pui. Chan's staff still remains in office, but people are more or less excited at his secret departure.

ANOTHER ADHERENT.

It is reported that Chan Kwang-yuen, the Tuchun of Kiang-si, has informed the representatives sent by Chan Ping-kwan that he will join the South-West.

Another report says that Commander Li Luk-kwan has ordered Cheun Hoi-yu to send troops to prevent a force sent from Kiang-si from entering Kwongtung.

LUNG AND LUK.

A message from King-chow states that General Lung Chai-kwong and General Luk Wing-ting propose to combine their armies and make the same protest against the Peking Government.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

A SHOCKING INDICTMENT.

A physician of Brussels who has succeeded in escaping from Belgium tells a pathetic story of the sufferings in the Belgian capital resulting from the German occupation. In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency he said that for a year now the scarcity of food has been seriously undermining the health of the people. The Germans systematically take all sugar and fat, and the only food containing albumen provided for the inhabitants is a ration of less than 2lbs of bacon monthly. Pork and beef, where obtainable, cost 5s. to 7s. a lb. There is also great adulteration of what food is to be obtained. It is quite a common thing for individuals to lose within a few months 25lb. to 35lb. in weight.

The case of the children is particularly serious, for, in spite of charitable efforts in providing extra meals for the little ones and sending some to Holland to recuperate, rickets and tuberculosis are rampant. These two diseases alone show an increase of over 40 per cent. in the past two years. Out of 300 children examined by the doctor this year half were suffering from tubercular glands, and owing to the lowered vitality, epidemics of measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever are not only more numerous but more deadly than ever.

This physician states that while working at the St. Jean Hospital, the largest in Brussels, he treated hundreds of deportees who had been sent back from Germany. Most of these poor people came from Alost, Termonde, Ghent, and the neighbourhood. The limbs of many were badly bruised, while others had crushed hands and feet, the result of the work they had been forced to do. Most of those who came in during the winter suffered from severe frost bites, necessitating in some cases amputation. About thirty of these died from exhaustion. Several patients were admitted in a state of coma caused by starvation, and no less than half in the dispensary were found to be tuberculous.

FASHIONABLE POVERTY.

NO MORE OF "KEEPING UP APPEARANCES."

Not very long ago the worst part of middle-class poverty was that it was a disgrace which one had to hide away carefully lest anyone should suspect it. Now-a-days it has become just as unfashionable to be rich; ostentation and idleness are condemned as lack of taste as well as lack of patriotism. We are allowed without shame to economise in our food and dress and to wait upon ourselves. The ideal of the fine lady who might not soil her white hands has been superseded by that of the capable woman of affairs not afraid of any necessary work.

All the terrible worry of keeping up appearances is part, and it is astonishing how much less one needs when one has not to please other people as well as oneself. One feels so delightfully independent because public opinion permits one to wheel the peramulator and to carry one's own parcels without loss of self-respect. "War-time, you know," serves as ample excuse for doing any once menial job.

"Since our last servant left us to make munitions we have been managing by ourselves with only occasional help," one woman said, "and I am sure we shall not try to get another as long as we are allowed to lead a simpler life. The house breathes such an exhilarating atmosphere of freedom since we have had no stranger living in it, and we have even discovered how nice it is to have our meals in the kitchen. I take a genuine pride in the brightness of my silver and my pans, which I was denied when dignity demanded that I should leave them to the care of the maid. The work even does not appear so great although I do it all myself, and I regret the many hours I wasted entertaining and being entertained by people I cared nothing about, and in trying to persuade an incompetent servant to do better than she could."

* * * * * *

Dress, too, is not the burden it used to be when one owed it to oneself to wear a frock as new and fashionable as one's best friends. The adjective "dowdy" has almost disappeared from our vocabulary, and one may put on last year's hat without fearing to face the world so long as it remains neat and becoming.

Instead of tearing across country in motor-cars, covering the green hedges with defiling dust, the joys of the quiet picnic in some beauty spot near at hand have been revived, and the bicycle, long despised, has been restored to popularity. Some of us have even been allowed to forego our annual holiday trip without adverse criticism, and have stayed at home doing the jobs which have been weighing on our minds for many months, instead of violating our humdrum tastes by pretending to be gay at a crowded watering place. At one time we would not have believed that we could have enjoyed ourselves without spending money.

We have learnt to associate lack of refinement with waste. Luxury is vulgar, restraint is more pleasing to good taste. Pleasure has a rarer flavour if taken in small occasional doses as relaxation from the honourable task of doing one's duty, instead of being regarded as an end in itself.

Tender hearts are no longer torn by the startling contrasts between rich and poor which vexed them before the war. The spirit of self-sacrifice has spread among all classes, and the feeling that we are one with the majority of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen and are sharing their work and their deprivations is not the least of the pleasures of the new poverty.—M.B. in the *Daily Mail*.

A HUMANE GERMAN.

CHARGED WITH REFUSING TO BULLY PRISONERS.

The Leipzig *People's Gazette* (*Volkszeitung*) has published an account by Councillor Schick, of Bochum, of the treatment accorded to a company of prisoners under his charge who were digging potatoes. The wife of the farmer whose potatoes were being lifted was furious because the prisoners dug all the tubers carefully and thus got less out per hour than free labourers on piece-work, who left many in the ground. She came out accompanied by dogs and shouted to Schick to order the guards to fire on the prisoners and go for them with the bayonet.

Schick refused on the ground that the prisoners were doing their best. "Despite repeated interferences," he said, "and despite bad treatment, bad lodging, and bad food the prisoners did their very best, and I saw no reason to use force against them. They came from a reprisals camp, were educated men, and sensible enough to do what one could humanly demand of them."

Schick is now charged by the general commanding the district, on the ground of the accusation by the farmer's wife of being a careless supervisor. The affair has come to light because Schick exposed the methods of free labourers whereby on the Pomeranian farms quantities of potatoes carelessly dug by free labourers were lost to consumption.

DEPORT THE HYPHENATES.

In an interview, recently, Mr. Gerard expressed the opinion that the unfriendly Germans in the United States should be deported to their real fatherland. He declared the German type of mind did not attribute the leniency shown to German-American critics to good nature or to generosity, but to fear. Those who preferred Germany to America, and they were only a small minority, should be allowed to return to their country of origin and fight there, not here, where they have turned against the hand that fed them. Mr. Gerard added:—"When the German people realise we are a united nation and are in this war to win, then will come the end of the war. I have been told that economically Germany will be able to continue fighting for another year. I am of opinion that she may hold out a little longer than that, but not much longer."—*Daily Telegraph*.

[1893

Yet in the same—Sargol makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easy, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea" and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat.

Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Victoria Dispensary, | The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary. [57-5

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from Ale Wine Merchants. [33

[1943

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

FAMED FOR 50 YEARS

Sold in one to Stores throughout the World. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

At Chemists and the Country Stores.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

[617-1

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules, sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

A DUTY FOR YOU!

THERAPION

SAFE TO TAKE SAVES LIFE

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

HOW TO PAY FOR THE WAR

THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

[BY A. G. G. IN THE "DAILY NEWS."]

The swallows are leaving us and the lengthening nights remind us of the approach of winter. It is to be the fourth winter of the war. Whatever dim hopes there have been that the end would come with the end of the summer they are finally abandoned. The tragedy of Russia has extended the vista of the war indefinitely, and America is preparing her plans for a three years' struggle. She will have a million men in the field a year hence, but her armies can hardly be the dominating fact of the war until the spring of 1919. In the air her power will become operative sooner, and next year should see the Allies in permanent and commanding possession of that theatre of the war which is more and more becoming a governing theatre.

Meanwhile the demands on our transport are always increasing, and the carrying of the American Armies and their supplies will involve an enormous increase of power in this direction. The answer to the *U* boat is the most compelling need we have. We have not found it, and we shall not find it until we get at the nest. A plague of wasps can only be destroyed at the source. *Have we the right methods? Have we the right men?* This is our riddle. All the rest is relatively plain: but till we solve this we can have no certitude.

NOUGHTS.

But whatever the answer to these questions may be we cannot hope that the end, in a military sense, is near. It may come in an unforeseen way, by the working of forces—a world famine or a break in national *morale*—that we cannot forecast; but so far as the measurable facts are concerned we must think not in months, but in years. And thinking in this way, there is no question of more urgency than that of finance. Unfortunately there is no question which is more unpopular or neglected.

Let us try to face it in some of its larger aspects. Lord Leverhulme, in his remarkable speech at Birkenhead this week, said that we might eventually have to deal with a budget of eleven hundred millions, of which six hundred millions would represent interest in War Debt. That would mean that every household in the land would, on an average, have to pay nine shillings a week to the national exchequer. If we keep that nine shillings a week in mind it will help us to be concerned about the thousands of millions.

THE PROBLEM.

But let us limit ourselves to the position as it is to-day. Let us suppose the war, by some miracle, ceased this evening. What should we have to face? We have spent, roughly, five thousand millions on the war. At the present rate of expenditure, every future year of war will cost us three thousand millions. Of the £5,000,000,000 already spent, we have raised about £1,000,000,000 by taxation, and borrowed £4,000,000,000.

Of this £4,000,000,000 we have lent about £1,000,000,000 to our Allies and the self-governing Colonies. This, we may assume, will be repaid and we will leave it out of our budget calculations.

Now to meet the annual interest on the remaining three thousand millions we have to raise 160 millions a year. But that is not all. The debt is redeemable or renewed within three or four years—all of it in 30 years. Therefore we must provide a Sinking Fund. At one per cent., which is the lowest possible figure, this means a further annual charge of £30,000,000—in, all, 190 millions on War Debt alone, say *200 millions*.

Our normal expenditure before the war was 200 millions. It must be much more to-day owing to the increase of the nominal value of things, new expenditure on education, housing, etc. Let us say a minimum of *250 millions*. If we are to prepare for new wars, of course, it will be vastly more.

To this we have to add, for pensions, etc., a minimum of *50 millions*, and the budget sum at its lowest works out thus:

Expenditure on Service	£250,000,000
Interest on Debt, etc.	200,000,000
Pensions, etc.	50,000,000
Total revenue	£500,000,000

It cannot be less. It will almost certainly be far more, probably 600 millions. And each year of war will add 150 millions to the total.

THREE EXPEDIENTS.

How is it to be met? There are three expedients. The first is repudiation, which we are bound to dismiss as unthinkable. It would plunge us all into a common ruin and would leave the country which adopted it a discredited bankrupt, without command of capital or of raw material with which to restart her business.

The second expedient is by taxation. We raised last year 570 millions in that way; but of this 140 millions was on Excess War Profits. That resource ends with the war and has to be written off. More has to be written off. Trade to-day is artificial and its returns illusory. Income-tax, which, with super-tax, at present rises to as much as 8s. 6d. in the £, produced last year 20 millions. That total would probably be halved with the end of the war, and to increase the rate of taxation would be to cripple business at the moment when the need of capital was most urgent.

A DIGRESSION.

Ah, but says the "Mad Hatter" of the *Morning Post*, give us Protection, give us Tariffs, and we'll make the foreigner—the American, the Frenchman, the Russian, the Italian—pay. He must leave the German and the Austrian out, for the only merchandise we exchange with them now is iron shells and they pay no duty. Oh, ineffable "Mad Hatter," do you think that the Russia you daily insult, and France and Italy, have not debts enough of their own to carry? Are we not, having to finance them ourselves? And do you think, when every nation is clamouring for commodities, that we can afford to make those commodities dearer and scarcer by taxing them? Do you think that when corn is 70s. a quarter and butter 2s. 4d. a lb. and every necessary of existence so dear that the life of the housewife is a daily misery—do you think that this is the time to tax them altogether out of our sight?

I will grant you that there is an economic weapon, but it is not the foolish blunderbuss in your hand. It is something quite different—and it is not used. We have four-fifths of the world in our control or influence, all its markets, all its raw material, all its commercial potentialities. Why should we not mobilise these potentialities against Germany? Why should we not lay down our terms of peace and our scheme for organising the world against war, and say to Germany, "Until you accept these terms and ratify them, not with the word of a despot but by the vote of a people, we will exclude you from all share in our wealth and all part in our commerce, and for every month's delay we exact two months' penalty"? Can you exaggerate the persuasive force of such a weapon, if the shaft of it were justice and not revenge?

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

But this is a digression. Taxation, at the utmost, cannot realise more than 350 millions, and we have a minimum of 500 millions, almost certainly 600 millions to find. There is no way out here.

We come to the third expedient. We must conscript wealth. We have had no mercy with life: we must have no mercy with riches. We must wipe out our national indebtedness by taking the surplus wealth of the individual.

What has been happening in these tremendous years? Some millions of our citizens have been living in mud and filth, and under the shadow of death, on a shilling a day. Millions more, men and women, have worked unceasingly at forge and mine to keep the furnace of war at white heat. Some few have made vast riches out of the wreckage of the world. I am making no accusation. Most of them have done what we should have done in their case—no more and no less. The wind blew for them and the windfalls carpeted their orchard. But will anyone say that it is just that this man can be taken from his shop to die for his country, leaving his family beggared, and that that man can stay at home to accumulate and hold unchallenged the vast garnerings of this mighty harvest?

Before the war, the national income—that is, the income of the individuals composing the nation—was estimated at £2,400,000,000 a year. Now it is not less than 36 hundred millions a year—more probably four thousand millions. Much of this, of course, represents the increased values of things. What has become of this surplus? It has largely been invested in the War Loan. The sacrifices of the nations have made men rich, and they, quite rightly, have used their riches to make the nation their debtor. The time has come to correct this vast anomaly.

HOW IT WORKS.

We must make a levy on capital. The capital of the individuals of the nation has increased during the war from 16 thousand million to 20 thousand million. A ten per cent. levy on this would realise two thousand millions. It would extinguish debt to that amount and reduce the interest on debt by 120 millions. In doing so it would nearly balance our budget and preserve our national solvency.

The levy would be graduated—say 5 per cent. on fortunes of £1,000 to £20,000; ten per cent. on £20,000 to £50,000; up to 30 per cent. on sums over a million. If you have a thousand pounds you will pay £50; if you have £50,000 you would pay £5,000; if you are a millionaire you will pay £300,000.

The collection would be on the individual in his own person and not on the corporate institution from which he derived his wealth. He would pay it in what form was convenient, in his stocks or his shares, his houses or his fields, in personalty or realty.

There will be no diminution of capital owing to this levy—a fact of enormous importance at a time when we shall need the fullest command of our capital resources for the development of business. All that will happen will be the transfer of capital from the hands of the individual to the State, which will become a partner with the landlord in his land holdings, with the manufacturer in his factory, with you or me in our shares. There need be no fear about a flood of realisations. There will be no need of realisations. It will be largely a matter of book entries. My proportion of War Loan will be cancelled; the profits on your contribution will go to the Debt Commissioners in the form of rent from your land, or that portion of the land that was yours, or in the form of dividend from that block of shares you have given up. You and I will be nominally secure until another levy repeats the operation.

There is, I am convinced, no alternative to this expedient and no escape from it. And no escape ought to be sought. On the contrary, it ought to be done at once. If the present Government will not do it, the position will go from bad to worse, and the remedy, when it is applied, will be applied more drastically.

THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES.

We need have no fear of the social consequences. They will be great, but they will be beneficial. They will incidentally go far to solve the problems of social reconstruction over which we are all knitting our brows. They will, for example, loosen the private monopoly of the soil and open the treasure-house of the land to the peasant who wants to till it under conditions of freedom and security. They will convert many a mansion which can no longer be sustained into educational centres and agricultural and technical colleges. They will largely pave the way for the public resumption of monopolies like mines, railways, etc. If Mr. Jones, the great manufacturer, chooses to pay his levy in Great Western Railway stock he to that extent makes the State the owner of the Great Western Railway. And not less important, the operation of the levy, by making the community directly interested in the success of the business in which it has taken shares, will have an immense bearing upon the settlement of the industrial problem. It will tend to absorb the function of capital to itself and leave the operations of business to management and labour.

It is not to achieve these and similar results that the levy will be made. It will be made because we cannot help ourselves. It will be made because there is no other way to pay for the war and preserve national solvency and national credit—no other way in which we can check the appalling inflation of money and the iniquitous wrong that inflation inflicts on the community. But, since we have to do it, it is not beside the mark to point out that the social consequences that will grow from the expedient will be good and not evil. We have got to make a new social fabric in any case. Finance will be its cornerstone. It is not unwelcome to us that events themselves will lay that cornerstone well and truly.

Mr. Bonar Law may have the handling of the trowel. But he must use it quickly, or there will be another to use it in his place.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

THE ARMY "MEMO."

HOW TO WRITE IT.

One of the many little problems awaiting the newly appointed Temporary Second-Lieut. is how to conduct official correspondence. He may very easily slip up in this direction, and unwittingly bring down on his unsuspecting head fire and brimstone—or, at any rate, the wrath and contempt of his superiors.

The subject is fraught with hidden pitfalls. Thus, I remember the sad case of a well-intentioned youth whose previous career had been connected with commerce. When told one day by his brigadier to acknowledge a letter from headquarters, he did so in this style:—"Gentleman,—Your esteemed favour of even date to hand, covering enclosures as per margin. Same will have best attention. Awaiting your further commands.—Yours, etc."

All very well in Cheapside, perhaps, but, still, not quite the approved style for a regimental orderly-room.

* * * * *

As a preliminary, it may be observed, there are two recognised methods in the Army of conducting written communications on official matters. The simplest and the commonest is the employment of the "memo." This, which is technically known as "Army Form C 348," would be a joy to sub-editors, as it is severely practical and rigidly eschews trimmings and compliments. Bare facts and nothing else.

Thus, suppose General Brown wants a certain piece of information. All he does is to scribble on a memo form:—"From General Brown to Colonel Smith.—Please say if Lieutenant Snocks is a vegetarian" (or whatever it is he wants to know). Colonel Smith will then write on the same slip:—"Yes, he is," or "No, he isn't," and send it back. What could be simpler?

Everyone who comes across a "memo." writes something, if only two words, on it. The favourite thing to write seems to be, "Passed to you, please," as the recipient of such a missive always endeavours to make somebody else answer it. Thus the C.O. passes it to the adjutant, the adjutant to the company commander, and the company commander to the subaltern; while the subaltern will probably do all he can to unload it on to the quartermaster.

* * * * *

The "memo." may kill the art of polite correspondence. Yet it has its uses. It is time-saving and effective and, in these days of paper shortage, economical.

But paper shortage does not appear to trouble the military mandarins. In one headquarters office where I spent several months a notice was actually exhibited:—"Paper is cheap. Don't use scraps." Hence, there is still an unstemmed flood of military letters. The two main rules about them are—first that each must have a whole sheet to itself and an inch margin; and, second, that each must begin with "Sir" and conclude with, "I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant." Ribald subalterns call this sort of thing "eye-wash," and they are not far wrong.

The War Office, it may be mentioned, have a supreme contempt for "memo." They much prefer, however trivial the subject, to use a letter instead. Here is one I had the other day from Whitehall:

"Sir,—I have to ackr wledge your communication of the 3rd inst., which will receive attention.

I have the honour, to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

This was typed on a double sheet of superior quality and beautifully embossed paper and enclosed in a thick cartridge envelope. Also, I very much doubt, if the writer considered it any "honour" at all to address me; and, as he was a general, I am quite sure he had not the slightest intention of being my "obedient servant."—"H.W." in *Daily Mail*.

FOOD AND THE PROFITEER

ENGLISH FARMER FINED £5,500.

A bench of 13 magistrates, of whom a majority were agriculturists, at Spalding recently imposed a fine of £5,500 and £250 costs on George Thompson, of Sutton, who owns and farms several thousand acres, for selling potatoes at a price in excess of that fixed by the Potato Orders.

The proceedings were taken by the Food Controller, and there were 55 summonses for selling and offering to sell ware and seed potatoes at a price in excess of that allowed. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Travers Humphreys said that the prosecution was regarded as one of great public importance from two points of view. The first was that Mr. Thompson had been breaking the orders made by the Food Controller in his own financial interest to an enormous extent. There had been a large number of breaches of the Order, done quite deliberately for profit, by means of which defendant obtained very large sums of money quite illegally. The second aspect was that Thompson was a gentleman in a very large way of business, a man of means and substance, just the type of man that the authorities looked to give a lead to smaller men in obeying the law. On his own admission Thompson had made an illegal profit of £5,120, and that did not cover all the ground. There were earlier transactions, but the six months allowed for proceedings elapsed.

Mr. Maddocks, for the defence, said Mr. Thompson was 74, and all he did was to take a share of the profit of six guineas a ton permitted to merchants. He did not rob the poor.

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

300 APPLICATIONS IN TWO DAYS.

During two days recently over 300 applications for divorce were made to the Poor Persons Department of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Adrian Hassard-Short, the secretary, stated that by far the greater proportion of the applicants are men and the majority of them are soldiers whose wives, they allege, have been unfaithful during their absence. "The number of applications is daily increasing," he said. "In the first six months of this year we had 14,000 appeals for assistance, of which between 500 and 600 have been granted, and the cases are now being proceeded with. There are no fees payable, but every applicant must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and expenses incidental to witnesses. If witnesses are not brought from a long distance the whole proceedings from beginning to end do not cost more than £10, and some cases may be completed for as low as £6. Before we take up a case we must be satisfied that the applicant is really poor. No one earning more than £3 a week should apply to us," added Mr. Hassard-Short.

One of the best-known legal authorities on divorce expressed the view that the life of the nation made divorce essential. At the present time a million men and women in this country were separated by justices' orders, and tens of thousands more were living apart owing to domestic infelicity, etc. He thought that every legal facility should be granted in order that these people might have no excuse for avoiding the national duty of parenthood.

IMPROVED HUSBANDS.

"You know, Jim seemed so different last time he was home on leave. He talked quite seriously of married people's responsibilities instead of chaffing about what he'd do at our wedding as he used to do. Really I don't know if I want to marry him any more; I feel as if he were a stranger." Thus Miriam to me the other day. She and Jim have been engaged for four years, and before the war they were like two absurdly precocious and irresponsible children.

I had seen little of Miriam during the war, only I had heard that as the parents of both young people were strongly against war weddings, Jim and Miriam were to remain engaged until peace was declared.

And now Miriam didn't "really feel she wanted to marry him any more." Was the engagement so light-heartedly begun to end in tragedy?

I thought over the other *fiancés* I knew who had returned from the front, and, mentally reviewing them, I found the same difference—or another—in them all.

So the engaged girls of the present day will have to face the inevitable result which the complete change of environment and occupation has brought about.

* * * * *

In nearly every case the change is for the better. Our men return with stronger, finer characters, wider sympathies, a clearer judgment, perhaps also with a deeper power of anger; but most certainly with a nearer comprehension of the mysteries of living and dying. Only a few—a very few weaklings—are soured and embittered by their experience of war. There are none who come back just as they went out.

We must accustom ourselves to the fact that our men will come back to us changed; their characters will of necessity have grown, and this fact, when realised in relation to a person every bit of whose character we feel we know and appreciate, is certainly disconcerting.

If the woman is to be able to appreciate these developments in her future mate, she must have enlarged her views and her sympathies or she can never hope to be an entirely satisfactory wife and good comrade.

In many cases where the women have gone out into the world, talking a man's place and battling for themselves, or where they have nursed seriously and watched, with the comprehension that contains no bitterness, by the bedside of men broken in the war, all will be well. They have learnt a part of that lesson their men have found upon the field of battle.

* * * * *

But in Miriam's case this is not so. Her mother is an invalid who would not hear of her daughter going into the world of work and leaving her alone. Miriam has knitted socks and comforters, and gone to various tea parties where wounded officers were entertained; but that is all she realises of the war. It is not all quite Miriam's fault if she fails to understand and appreciate the change in Jim.

But there are great numbers of girls the circumstances of whose lives closely resemble hers. They have been left behind upon the shelf of conventional and unreal ideas, and they can only prove unsatisfactory mates for the men who have suffered and endured the profound trials of war.

Without doubt the husbands of the future, these boys of nineteen and twenty who are driving aeroplanes and fighting as they fly, others who almost straight from the school-room take charge of a platoon and are beloved of the men they lead, will be infinitely more simple yet grander husbands than the average men of pre-war days.

It will be necessary for the woman to make a real effort to sympathise with and understand and love this larger man whom Armageddon returns to her if the refining influence of the war is to outlast the memory of its attendant horrors.—Molly Tobin, in the *Daily Mail*.

PANAMA'S GREETING TO A BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP.

When the New Zealand hospital ship *Maramé*, with over 500 disabled soldiers on their way home from Europe passed through the Panama Canal recently, the people of the Isthmus rose as one man to do honour to the occasion. Thousands of dollars were raised in a few hours to supply fresh fruit and other gifts, the boat was loaded with flowers, the military bands literally marched along the banks of the Canal, playing all the way across as the ship went through. The men were given a banquet by Capt. Charles B. Fenton, the agent of the United Steel Corporation and a native of New Zealand; were taken into the homes of the people, feted, and made to feel the friendship of the people in a way that will be told all over the South Pacific

THE KAISER'S BEASTS.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT IN AFRICA.

Remarkable light on German infamies to British men and women and to natives in East Africa is cast by a Government document issued recently.

The Venerable H. W. Woodward, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Zanzibar and East Africa and Archdeacon of Magila, has presented a petition to the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, on behalf of himself and the other prisoners interned in prison camps. He says the prisoners (all civilians debarred from leaving the Colony at the outbreak of war), apart from hardships, insults, and privations at the hands of the guards, have been purposely subjected to cruelties and treatment calculated to lower the prestige of the British race in the eyes of the natives. On an appeal against such treatment the prisoners were informed that they had no rights and that parties making such appeal would be severely punished. The petition prays that a court of inquiry be constituted to verify the allegations contained in the schedule; that all guards and their superior officers responsible for the administration of the various prison camps be detained pending such inquiry; and that the court shall deal with the matter.

Much of the evidence referred to in the schedule of the petition is unfit for publication as it refers to loathsome work (such as carrying drums of excrement) imposed upon men prisoners for and in the presence of natives, and unnatural sufferings caused to women. As an example of this, English ladies were placed in a shed with open door outside which German soldiers stripped and had their bath. The Germans followed the English ladies to the lavatory and pushed open the door when one was inside.

ANOTHER GEISSLER.

The statement of the Rev. A. B. Helier, M.A. Oxon, Inspector of Schools in Zanzibar Diocese, has many references to one Dorrendorf, a German planter of ill-repute:—

Dorrendorf was in charge at Kiboriani (a Church Missionary Society sanatorium turned into a prison camp).

"Miss Davey left Kiboriani to nurse at Kilimatinde. It was necessary to go to Culwe Station, 20 miles away. It was pouring with rain and she asked for a native chair. Dorrendorf abused her violently and refused.

"Kiboriani, where Dorrendorf was in charge, was the only place to my knowledge where priests and ladies were made to work. The ladies had to make socks and under-clothing for the Germans. Kiboriani was supposed to be a first-class camp to which privileged prisoners were sent, especially ladies. Dorrendorf had a reputation, before the war, of gross brutality towards natives.

"Dorrendorf built a special punishment cell, which he called Ross Villa, after a British prisoner towards whom he was particularly malignant. Dorrendorf ordered us to take off our hats to any German we passed at any time of the day. Punishments were inflicted on anyone who omitted this salute. The Kiboriani prisoners who moved to Buigiri, with Dorrendorf in charge. The behaviour of the native guards towards the prisoners at Kiboriani was extremely insolent and was encouraged by Dorrendorf. The guards would enter our rooms (even those of the ladies) and compel the occupants to leave their beds. Miss Horne, a nurse, was ordered to leave Kiboriani for Kilimatinde to attend typhoid cases. Dorrendorf would not allow her a native chair, and she was compelled to walk the 80 miles to Kilimatinde. Miss Dutton, of the mission, was a few minutes late at work one morning, and Dorrendorf abused her violently and threatened her with bread and water.

A DRUNKEN BRUTE.

"Dorrendorf was frequently the worse for liquor and extremely noisy. Once he broke into a room in which six of the ladies were sleeping. Forty-nine European prisoners (nearly all British), thirty-four of whom were ladies and twelve of whom were babies in arms, were taken by Dorrendorf from Buigiri to Taboar. We walked to Kikombo. We were marched straight into an iron goods-shed, together with forty-one native prisoners. Armed askaris were posted on all four sides of the shed. Dorrendorf gave orders that ladies were to be allowed to go to the lavatory two at a time under armed escort.

"One of the askaris was very insulting and brought Dorrendorf and Gerth, the other German guard. Gerth kicked against the shed and shouted. Someone laughed, thinking it was a native. Gerth entered. He had been drinking. He was purple with rage. He abused us. Then Dorrendorf entered in a similar state. He abused the English nation. He abused Sister Eva (Miss Clutterbuck) violently, and said English women made more trouble than the men, and finally instructed the guard to shoot at once any man or woman, white or black, who moved. He went out saying 'swine!' We were left without food for twenty-two hours, until we wrote for some. (The sufferings of the women are then described.)

"At 10 a.m. Miss Plant sent a note to Dorrendorf that we were starving. He allowed Miss Plant and Miss Foden to make a fire, and sent a quantity of rice, a lump of fresh pork, and a bucket of water. About midday the heat was dreadful. There was no ventilation, except for one window covered with matting. The askari said Dorrendorf was asleep and we should have to wait.

"In Tabora a charge of immorality was brought against Dorrendorf, the origin or inception of which I do not know. Every woman who had been in Kiboriani or Buigiri was sent for and asked three questions by Lieutenant Hahn.

"At Kiboriani we did fear that the ladies might be assaulted by Dorrendorf, and Padre White and myself had formed a plan of action in such event."

STINGING FLIES OF THE NAVY

GUNBOATS' PART IN TAKING BAGDAD.

The story of the part taken by a British flotilla of gunboats in the capture of Bagdad adds a brilliant chapter to our naval annals. It is told in a report, published in the London *Gazette*, by Captain Wilfrid Nunn, upon whom the command unexpectedly devolved, and who, says Admiral Sir R. Wemyss in his covering dispatch, has "shown a very remarkable capacity for command."

The names of the gunboats (the stinging flies of the Navy) which took part in the operations are:—*Moth, Butterfly, Snakefly, Gadfly, Mayfly, Firefly, Scorpion, Tarantula, Gnat, Sawfly, Greenfly, Stonefly, Waterfly, Grayfly, Flycatcher,* and *Mantis*.

Firefly, as will be seen from the narrative of the operations, has a remarkable record and will take her place among ships that have made history.

Captain Nunn describes the successful assault of the formidable Sannaiyat position, ending in a "general retreat which developed later into a rout." Kut was reached on February 25th, and Captain Nunn himself hoisted the Union Jack over the town.

The same morning the "flies" of the Navy pressed on up the Tigris in pursuit of the retreating Turkish army. Soon the small craft were abreast of our infantry, and a battle was begun and continued all day. The enemy opened an accurate fire with field batteries and 5.6 howitzers, and all our ships were hit with splinters of shell, but luckily no serious damage was done.

Bghalah was the next enemy town captured. Beyond the town several steamers were seen, among them H.M.S. *Firefly*, which had to be abandoned on December 1st, 1915, when her boiler was disabled by a shell and our force was surrounded. The part taken in the further operations by *Firefly* is best described in Captain Nunn's own words:—

"We shortly afterwards got into gun range of the small shipping and opened a heavy fire, particularly on *Firefly* and the armed enemy ship *Pioneer*, who both replied. The *Firefly* made some good shooting at us with her four-inch gun.

"The enemy were firing at us from three directions, and on approaching Nahr Kellak bend I observed a large body of enemy on the left bank at the head of the loop in the river, and gave orders for all guns to be fired on them.

"They proved to be a strong rearguard, and opened on us with field and machine-guns and heavy rifle fire. At this close range there were casualties in all ships, who were all hit many times, but our guns must have caused immense damage to the enemy, as we were at one time firing six-inch guns into them at about 400 to 500 yards.

"Besides the Turkish artillery there were a large number of enemy with rifles and machine guns behind the bend at a range of about 100 yards from the ships.

"In the act of turning round the bend shots came from all directions, and the casualties of *Moth*, which came last in the line, were particularly severe. There were casualties in all three ships.

"*Moth* was hit eight times by shell.

"The quartermaster and pilot in the conning tower of H.M.S. *Mantis* were killed, but the prompt action of her captain saved her from running ashore. I consider that the excellent spirit of the men and skilful handling of the ships by their captains in a difficult and unknown shallow river were most praiseworthy.

"We thus passed the enemy rearguard, and large numbers of the retreating Turkish army were on our starboard beam. I opened rapid fire from all guns that would bear; these included heavy and light guns, pom-poms, maxims and rifles, and at this short range we did enormous execution, the enemy being too demoralised to reply, except in a very few cases.

"We were also able to shoot down some of their gun teams, which they deserted, and several guns thus fell into the hands of our forces when going over this ground.

"The vessels ahead were now in easy range, and several small craft stopped and surrendered, including the armed tug *Sumana*, which we had left at Kut during the siege, and had been captured at the fall of that place.

"About 5.20 p.m. the large Turkish steamer *Basra* surrendered when brought to by a shell from H.M.S. *Tarantula*, which had, I was afterwards informed, killed and wounded some German machine-gunners. The *Firefly* kept up a heavy fire from her 4-inch gun, but our reply began to tell on her, and, having been hit several times, she ran into the bank and fell into our hands.

"The *Pioneer* having been badly hit by *Mantis* was in flames near her, and some barges laden with munitions in the vicinity.

"The Turks had endeavoured to set fire to the *Firefly's* magazine, but we were able to put it out and took possession of her at once, and I put a prize crew on board and hoisted the White Ensign.

"Darkness now came on, and I considered it inadvisable to go on further, as we were far ahead of our troops.

"I placed Lieut. John P. Bradley, R.N.R. (of H.M.S. *Proserpine*) in temporary command of *Firefly*, with a small crew, and we moved out of the way of the burning *Pioneer*, anchored for the night, and buried our men who had been killed."

How from this time position after position was captured is vividly described. The Bagdad railway was seized on Sunday, March 11th, and Captain Nunn's gunboat flotilla, which included *Firefly*, with mine-sweepers ahead, proceeded up river and arrived at the citadel at Bagdad at 3.40 in the afternoon of that day.

Accompanying the dispatch is a list of awards to officers and men who figured prominently in the Bagdad operations, headed by the name of Captain Nunn, who receives the C. B.

SOCIAL SIDE OF WAR.

MUSIC AMONG THE SHELLS.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS.]

The other day, that is to say, a week or two ago, the Germans began to bombard a section of our trenches pretty heavily with 5.9's, which are big things, making a horrible noise and a worse mess. In that part of the line there happened to be a battalion of Royal Fusiliers, who are mostly London men, and it must have surprised the enemy a good deal to hear through the din of their shell fire the sound of singing. It was a popular song called "These Hard Times," and it was roared out in a great chorus by men who knew they might be blown to bits between one verse and another. Last night (September 18th) I heard some of the same men singing the same song. It was a big hall of sticks and canvas, which holds five hundred men, and is so designed in a couple of days. Five hundred men were there, packed tight, and with all their eyes fixed with fascination upon a little lighted stage where there was a world of comedy and song which witched these men's souls away from the war zone. The war was not far away as gun range goes. When I came out of this soldiers' theatre and walked along some duck-boards to an officers' mess the night sky was filled with the flashing of shells and with the white glare of Verey lights going up along the line. The men came out, too, into the darkness back to their billets and camps, and they were whistling and humming the songs they had heard and laughing still at the thought of the trick cyclist who rode his bike any old way with marvellous skill and fearful grimaces. "A topping show," said an officer. "It brightens up the men no end." There was a discussion as to the new frock of the young fellow who played the girl's part, with a falsetto voice and a golden wig. "She looked a peach," said a senior officer, "but I think the frock was three inches too short. One must draw the line somewhere." A tenor and a baritone had done the duel scene out of one of Verdi's operas as well as one could hear it on a London stage. The men whistled with short syren blasts their appreciation of high-class stuff. And the orchestra of three, with a violin, a 'cello, and a piano, had played their part splendidly and kept everything together in a wonderful way. But, of course, it was laughter the men liked most, and they had their fill of it when a tall, droll-faced Jock played the simpleton sublimely, and when a mimic Charlie Chaplin twirled his ridiculous hat, and when a Zummerzet yokel described his love affairs with the maids of the village.

A DIVISIONAL SONG.

"It takes a deal of organization," said the O.C. Entertainments, "but it is worth it a hundred times. We might have lost this war if it had not been for laughter. Imagine what it is for men just one of the trenches to see a show like this. It is fairyland to them. They just drink in the light and the music. Besides it keeps up the *esprit de corps*."

Yesterday, while a few miles away there was the usual bombardment along the lines, there was a competition of divisional bands, with a great flourish of drumsticks and the stately march of the pipers, and old regimental tunes like "The British Grenadiers" and "D'ye ken John Peel" which stir a soldier's heart and set his blood on fire. All this helps to keep human nature alive in a war which otherwise might deaden the spirits of many men. But in the men themselves there is a natural vitality which makes them recover very quickly from a hammering under shell-fire, and the heart of youth in them is so resolute to live that not even the most frightful conditions of war will kill it or the sense of comedy which belongs to it, as long as they have life itself. They see the fun of things in the midst of tragedy, because youth, after all, cannot be bothered too much with the tragic when the comic is so vastly entertaining. In the ruined villages of the danger-zone they carry on as though the houses still had walls and roofs, and sing their choruses to a gramophone in the front parlour of a French chateau which is no more than an iron gate leaning up against a broken chimney-stack with the mock courtesies due to so distinguished a house.

The social side of life is not neglected even on the battlefields when things are fairly quiet, as they have been for a week or two, and our officers may forget their gas masks, but never their manners or the amenities of the civilized code. "Come in and have a drink," said an officer of ours in momentary occupation of a German pillbox. "We call this the Half-Way House, and we are always pleased to see a visitor. Take a chair, won't you—" and he pointed to an empty ammunition box. In a headquarters dug deep below the earth in another part of the line the general sat at the head of a deal table, and, with a most gracious hospitality, entertained a number of officers who came trudging up the communication trenches for a pleasant hour between duties. A gunner general looked in, and in a genial way cursed the enemy for putting over so many beastly shells, and said, "Hollo! There's dear old Charlie," when he saw an officer through the open door of the dug-out. "After you, sir," said a young staff officer very politely, when the general put on his tin hat and made a start to inspect his batteries, and there was a general laugh, because the enemy's gunners were getting busy and our batteries were their objective. "Beautiful afternoon," says any officer on any road leading through a strafed village where at any moment shells may come with flying splinters. "Looks like rain," says another young gentleman standing on the edge of a shell-crater. He seems to fear raindrops more than shrapnel bullets. Everyone has quick eyes for the incongruities of war, and I have seen men stop and laugh at the idiotic effects of shell fire in towns and villages. There is one notice outside Armentieres which attracted the humorous notice of two officers on their way out of that dead city. It advertised to the passers-by "Fabrique de Cercueils de Luxe," that is to say, the manufacture of luxurious coffins. The irony of it is frightful, and has not been missed by passers-by.

After three years of war our men and our officers make the best of the best moments, the best of the places, and find it the easiest way and the soundest philosophy. If there is a piano in a village estaminet, or in a house that has escaped destruction, in a bombarded town, there is always somebody to get some ragtime out of it, and even a melody by Chopin or a thing or two by Grieg. Perhaps there will be dirty work when the tune is finished, but that thought does not make the music less good now in this good hour. The old London 'buses take men to the front after a rest between the battles, and at the journey's end there will be more dirty work. But on the way they are filled with joking fellows, and grinning faces look over the top as they pass through Flemish villages and along the line of marching troops who would like a lift like this, and a chorus rolls along the glades of woods from which much timber has gone to make props of trenches and dug-outs. "A penny all the way" is the sign painted on the London 'buses, and inside, as they swing and jolt, soldiers are playing cards. "Your deal, mate," says a tall Australian in the corner seat. They go on the way to some part of the front, while Fate also deals out the cards and decides who shall win in a game with high stakes.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

PENSIONS ON THE GRAND SCALE.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

WELL-PAID PRIVATES.

British soldiers and sailors will learn with envy of the liberal way in which America is proposing to deal with the members of her Army and Navy and their family responsibilities. The proposed measures, which have so far been only briefly summarised in the English Press, are not yet the law of the land, but have been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President. They embody these principles, as stated by Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, who is said to have drafted the legislation introduced in the Senate:—

"What the Government intends to do may be expressed in two thoughts:—'Win the war' and 'Give a square deal to our fighting men.' We must relieve the men under arms from all worry about their families, and we must see to it that the families do not suffer over-much from the enforced absence of the bread-winner. As the Secretary of the Treasury has said, when we draft a wage-earner we call not only him, but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible.'

WAR INSURANCE POLICIES.

There are several novelties in this scheme. In addition to the direct payments foreshadowed, the American Government, if it passes the War Insurance Bill (as is expected), will offer life insurance to its soldiers and sailors, at cost, in any amount from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. It will be possible to insure the life of any of our young fighting men at about 8 dollars per thousand a year, so that any officer or enlisted man in the Army or Navy, or any Army nurse, may take out the maximum 10,000 dollar policy for only about 80 dollars a year, a sum which even a private soldier or common sailor can afford out of his pay. This insurance will not only cover death, it will also cover total disability.

It is estimated that the excess cost of this insurance will be 23,000,000 dollars in the first year and 112,000,000 dollars in the second year.

"If need be," said Judge Mack, "we are going to spend money by the tens of billions to prosecute and win the war. Shall we hesitate to spend 5 or 6 per cent., of that amount to do justice to those who will fight?"

PRIVATE'S £6 12s. A MONTH.

The pay of an American private in France is 33 dollars, or £6 12s. a month. Every enlisted man will be required to make a monthly allotment to his family of not less than 15 dollars and not more than half his pay. Here is the list of family allowances which the Government will make, monthly:—

	£	s.
To a man's wife, if there is no child	3	0
To a wife with one child	5	0
Wife with two children	6	10
For each additional child	1	0
One motherless child	1	0
Two motherless children	2	10
Three motherless children	4	0
Each additional motherless child	1	0
One grandchild, parent, brother, or sister	2	0
Two parents, brother, sister, or grandchildren	4	0

Thus the wife of an ordinary private soldier with one child would receive a total allowance, with allotment, of £8 6s. per month. The wife and two children of a chief quartermaster in the Navy (drawing £15 a month) would receive £13 a month.

In the American scheme of compensation for death and disability, which takes the place of pensions, the unit of calculation is to be the size of the family the man leaves behind. In every case it is based upon a higher rate of pay than that of a private soldier. The maximum compensation for death will be £40 a month. A widow alone would receive 25 per cent. of the man's pay, but not less than £8 a month. Total disability is dealt with on the same lines, with a minimum payment to the man of £8 a month. In addition there will be £4 if the disability is such that a man requires the constant care of a nurse or an attendant.

Rehabilitation and re-education are provided for in the Bill. Family allowances will be paid even when a wounded man marries and has children after his return from the war.

W. B. CORSETS

STAND SUPREME WITH WOMEN

Who desire modish lines with comfort and long wear.

W. B. NUFORM CORSET STANDS

pre-eminent as the Corset of Quality, Economy and Comfort.

W. B. 162.

Nuform Style Made in White Coutil, Correct Curve at Waist, Fair Hip Length. Sizes 20 to 30 Inches.

Price $4.50

W. B. NUFORM STYLE 62.

A Straight Gore Model, as illustration, in White Only. Suitable for Average Figures, Medium Bust Height, Well Defined Curve at Side-Waist. Sizes 20 to 30.

Price $3.75 Pair.

W. B. NUFORM (SPORTS CORSET) STYLE 159.

An Athletic and Riding Corset. Practically No Height at Bust with Very Little Depth over Hips. Size 20 to 30 inches.

Price $4.00

W. B. BRASSIERES.

Figured Net, Threaded with Narrow Ribbon at Top and Bottom.

Price $2.50 Each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [268

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

JOHN

HADDON

AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.

CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN

HADDON

AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. [1282

Do Yourself A Good Turn

You do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headaches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective, if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (56 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills). [921

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

793

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS		TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday,	16th Nov., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday,	18th Nov., 7 A.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday,	20th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	24th Nov., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. [8

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10. 20

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

1 P.M. NOV. 16, 1917.-JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. M. MITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

131

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM...	JAVA	10th Nov.	25th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS	AMOY	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	MOJI	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. [61

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building Managing Agents [62

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

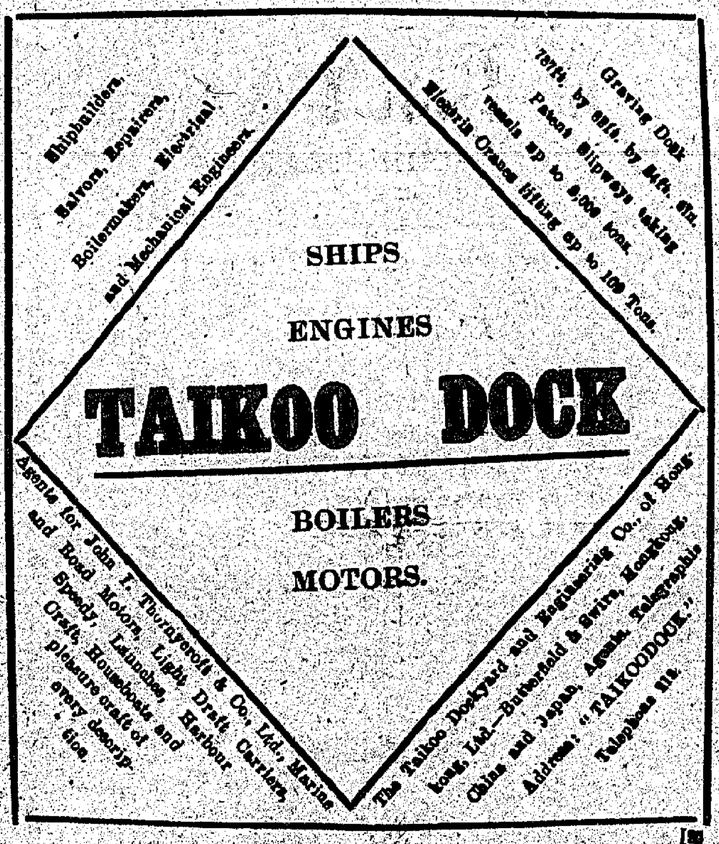
Steamers	Tonnage		to sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.			
"REMBRANDT" ...	10,000	...	21st Nov.
"GOENTOER" ...	10,000	...	5th Dec.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.			
"VONDEL" ...	10,000	...	17th Nov
"ORANJE" ...	6,000	...	1st Dec.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	...	15th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



[80

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 258. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, entrance on Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also: SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

669

WEATHER REPORT.

November 15th, at 12.01.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly over Indo-China and decreased slightly everywhere. Another anti-cyclone is probably over China; the depression is crossing the Visayas; it appears to be shallow.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 81.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Taisan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH NOVEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.24	43	55	N	6	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.25	41	57	WSW	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.21	50	100	NW	2	b
Sharp Peak	"	30.08	52	94	W	2	b
Amoy	"	30.10	62	80	—	0	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	0	o
Taihoku	6 a.	30.07	63	92	—	0	o
Tai-hu	"	29.99	65	—	N	2	b
Tainan	"	29.97	61	—	N	4	b
Koshun	"	29.93	61	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	"	30.00	68	—	N	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.12	62	67	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.07	66	40	NNE	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.05	—	—	NNE	4	o
Macao	"	30.0	62	56	NNE	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.13	64	68	NNE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.87	72	—	NE	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.81	64	—	NNE	1	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.84	77	84	NNE	4	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.78	72	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.75	77	92	NE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.71	75	16	—	0	r
Iloilo	"	29.69	77	91	NW	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.80	75	—	NE	4	r
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	78	95	SW	0	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1, BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.03	30.07	30.00
Temperature ...	72	66	74
Humidity ...	55	40	36
Wind Direction ...	East	NNE	SE
Force ...	2	2	1
Weather ...	0	0	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 72

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th 66

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd November

Date.	Day.	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	16	m 10 31	4 6	m 4 16	1 2
		9 33 a	8 3	3 4 a	3 7
Satur.	17	m 11 24	4 7	m 5 2	1 0
		10 15 a	8 4	3 30 a	3 7
Sun.	18	0 29 a	4 5	m 5 49	1 0
		11 2 a	8 2	4 0 a	3 9
Mon.	19	1 41 a	4 4	m 6 40	1 2
		11 59 a	7 8	4 51 a	4 1
Tues	20	2 53 a	4 5	m 7 27	1 4
				5 29 a	3 3
Wed	21	m 0 58	7 4	m 8 40	1 7
		3 45 a	4 7	5 43 a	4 5
Thurs.	22	m 2 11	5 0	m 9 42	1 10
		4 47 a	5 1	3 3	4 5

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

TEL No. 230 or 155.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[58

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE 38-40, Queen's Road, Central, HONGKONG. [1221

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn, or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD., P.O. Box 72, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

[1108

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE ..... $2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

62

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING" ...	On 18th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	SUNDAY,	18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY,	20th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA (STRAITS), SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

13

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ TOKIWA MARU Capt. Ogura	15,130	SATURDAY, Dec., at Noon.	8th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	MONDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	19th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tosawa	2,100	THURSDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	22nd
	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. Nishimura	6,000	MONDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	3rd
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Sekino	21,000	FRIDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	14th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	BENTEN MARU Capt. Yamamoto	8,000	SATURDAY, Dec.	1st
KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Araki	8,000	SUNDAY, Dec.	2nd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 122 and 123.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. MOEL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	...	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	...	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	...	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	23,000	...	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	...	WED., 23rd Jan.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC)

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	20th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	MONDAY,	10th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Kashag and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	MONDAY,	19th Nov., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. NOS. 744 and 745.

49

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. (Except Sat. 5.00 P.M.) Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmai	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.20 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.20 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.20 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.20 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$630, sellers		$13/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130, buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T.122½ x div.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$715, ex. div.		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$295		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73		$10 for year ending 30-6-17 $1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19½, sellers		6/- for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$3¾, buyers		50/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$11¾, sales		
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$34½, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$20½, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$86		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$117		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 75		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$80, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$93		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphrey's Estates	$10	$5½, s. & s.		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$79, sales		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	$10	Tls. 12½, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	$1	107/6		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	90/-		9½ for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.15, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 35½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5.60, buy		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$13	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4, sellers		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$23, buy.		$3 for year ending 31-7-17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.40		90 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$147½		$3 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	$/-	$6.65		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30-6-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.35 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$15½		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$9½, sellers		

Rubbers (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.70	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.25	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.20 c. d.	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$3	June	$9.40	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$1	Jan.	$4.75	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.40	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.8½		

VERNON & SMITH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	November 15th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11¼
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	407½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	412
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	135⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Peso	140
On Singapore.—On demand	125
On Batavia.—On demand	163⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	2⅛ % pm.s.
On Saigon.—On demand	2⅛ % pm. s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	52⅛
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.70 s.
Gold Leaf, 100 fins, per tael	$43.40
Bar Silver, per oz	43⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.09 Discount
Canton .....20 „	$6.85 „
Canton .....10 „	$0.00 „

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

K. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

1

Golofina

THE SMOKE of CONNOISSEURS.

"PERFECTO" Actual Size

HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

TRY PERFECTOS.

TRY BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [97

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Perrotin.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce, et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel No. 2353.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,500,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. | C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [827

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds	„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKIO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIHAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOERABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE ON 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow' Wusieh, Wahu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, TIENTSIN: Paotingfu, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsangchsien, Haingkai. HANGCHOW: Wuchow, Shaohsing, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohsien Chowhsien. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien Linshi, Linsing, Tsinien, Yihsien Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAITUAN: Yuanhsing, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchew, Antung, CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kwaikwa Sinyuenchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Remittances.
Hongkong 12th October, 1914. [11c3

Printed and Published by HENRY ATCHESON CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. at 10A, Des Vœux Road Centre Victoria Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.